MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Kapuskasing District

LAND USE GUIDELINES

Ministry of
Natural
Resources
Ontario

Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister

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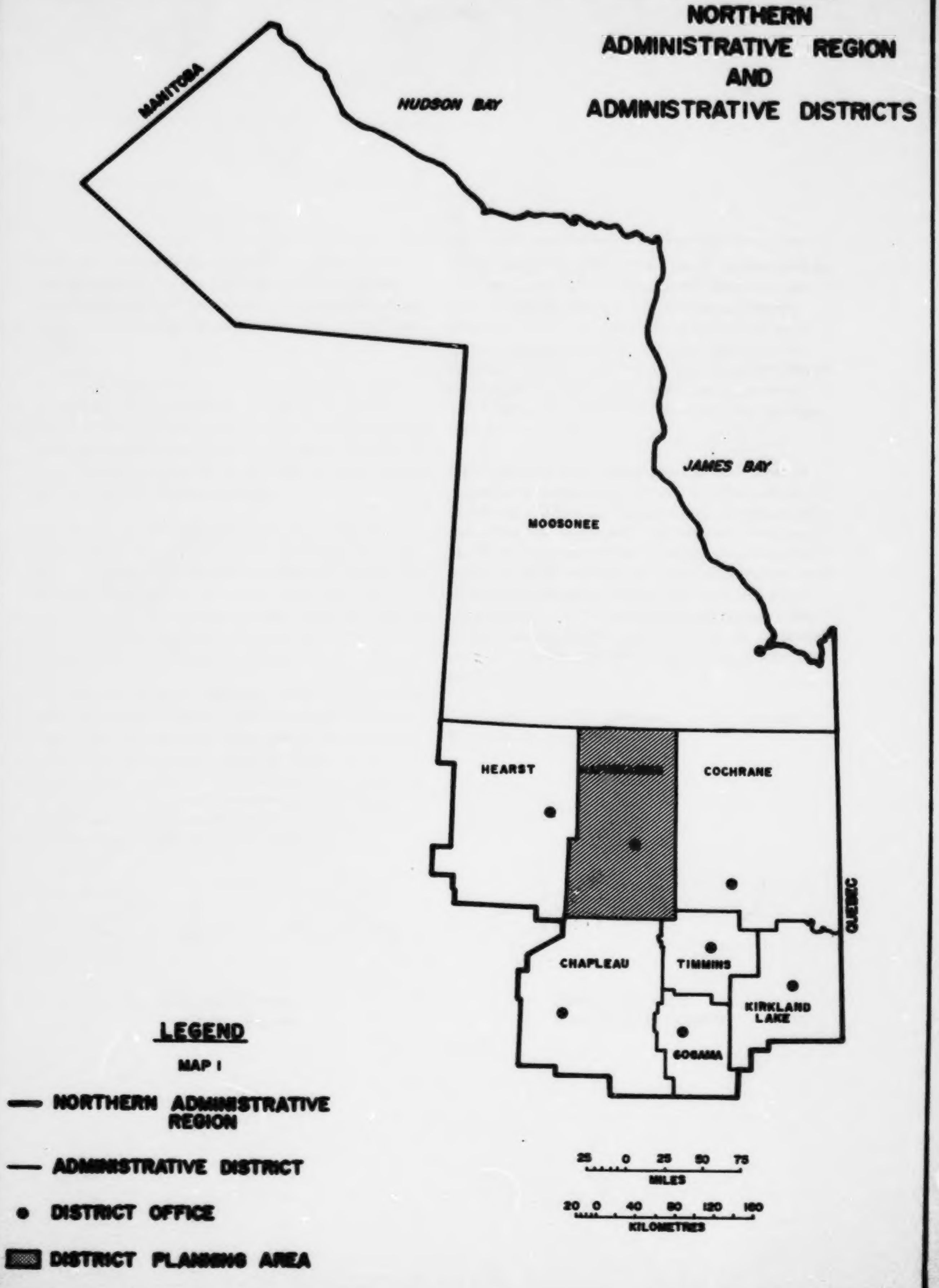
Deputy Minister

1983

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATIVE REGION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS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FOREWORD

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a primary responsibility for the management of the province's natural resources, in particular those related to resource development and outdoor recreation.

This document will serve as a design for integrated resource development in the Kapuskasing District. It is also intended to provide others with an understanding of the Ministry's mandate and its programs which rely on both Crown and private lands for success.

To ensure an integrated approach to the management of natural resources the *Kapuskasing District Land Use Guidelines* identify where and in what manner the Ministry may use Crown land, and to what extent it may wish to suggest the use of private land, in working towards the achievement of Ministry objectives.

For Crown land the Ministry must consider the land and water requirements for both its own programs and those of other government agencies. This will require ongoing liaison with these other agencies. The Ministry will continue to consult with private landowners and local municipalities since the latter have the responsibility for control of private land use.

The program targets and approaches outlined in this document follow the overall direction outlined in the Ministry's *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. This document may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the planning process of municipalities and other agencies. It is recognized, however, that this document has no legal status.

Planning is a continuous process and must be responsive to changing needs, information and technology. Thus the targets and strategies presented in this document are subject to revision based on such factors as changes in government policy, new or refined resource information, and significant changes to land use in other planning documents. To accommodate changes the *Land Use Guidelines* will normally be reviewed every ten years and will involve full public consultation.

Comments may be addressed to the District Manager at any time.

R. A. Riley

Regional Director
Northern Region

District Manager
Kapuskasing District

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I INTRODUCTION

A: district context

The Kapuskasing District is one of eight administrative districts in the Northern Region (Map 1). It covers a land base of 21,225 square kilometres of which only four percent is private land.

Highway Number 11, which connects all local communities with points east and west, is the major provincial highway. The District's population of 17,947 is concentrated along this development corridor which includes the planning area of six municipalities. The Town of Kapuskasing is the largest community and accounts for 70 percent of the District's population. It is located 825 kilometers northwest of Toronto and 620 kilometers east of Thunder Bay.

Other road facilities in the District include Highway 581 which accesses Remi Lake and Remi Lake Provincial Park. Apart from municipal roads which serve the local communities, the remaining road network provides north-south forest access. The Canadian National Railway offers passenger rail services east of Kapuskasing and continues the service west only by the Ontario Northland Bus Lines. NorOntair provides flights from the Kapuskasing Municipal Airport to larger air facilities in Timmins. There are two private water-based facilities in the District which offer a fly-in hunting or fishing service. The Ministry of Natural Resources utilizes an air base on Remi Lake and moves its operations to the Kapuskasing Municipal Airport during the winter season.

Due to the presence of the Great Lakes to the south and Hudson Bay to the north, the climate has been characterized as 'modified continental'. Winters are typically long, cold and dry while summers are cool and wet. The mean annual growing season ranges from 167 days in the central areas of the District to 154 days in the extreme north of the District where temperatures are slightly cooler due to a more northerly latitude and maritime influences.

Glacial and post-glacial processes during the last 100,000 years have largely determined the District's physiographic features. Much of the land base is dominated by the Northern Clay Belt. This belt of flat clay plains was formed in the basin of glacial Lake Barlow-Ojibway. Soils are predominantly deep, poorly drained clays often covered by deposits of peat.

The District's forest stands are part of the Boreal Forest Region typified by pure black spruce lowland areas intermixed with spruce-fir-aspen upland sites or mixedwood sites. The merchantable treeline crosses the District to the north where the Hudson Bay Lowland begins. Above this line vegetation takes on a 'subarctic' appearance dominated by muskeg and fens.

Rivers and lakes drain north eventually joining the Moose River and emptying into James Bay. There are very few large lakes in the District and rivers account for 68 percent of the total water area. In the east, the Kapuskasing and Groundhog Rivers join the Mattagami River and the Missinaibi River system dominates the western half of the District. There are four hydro-electric generating stations on the Mattagami River. Three of these belong to Ontario Hydro. Little Long, Harmon and Kipling generating stations have been identified as ones whose capacity could be increased.

The earliest history of the area belong to the Cree Indians. These Algonkian speaking peoples have occupied the Hudson Bay Lowlands for a span of 11,000 years. Prior to the twentieth century, the fur trade was the most pervasive force influencing the economic and social development of Northern Ontario. The Moose-Missinaibi River system was a major fur trading route, hence, the District encompasses a number of significant fur trading communities associated with this period. Development early in the twentieth century was assisted by government settlement schemes. Following World

War I the government placed large numbers of veterans on Crown land in the north.

The Northern Clay Belt experienced its fastest growth between 1911 and 1931 but this rapid settlement proved to be ill-advised. Inadequate knowledge and understanding of the area's agricultural potential (i.e. short growing season, harsh frosts, etc.) led to heartache and bankruptcy. The number of farms decreased rapidly. It was not until the late 1920's when the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company Limited began pulp and paper operations that the local economy stabilized. Since then it has remained the largest employer in the District.

B: terms of reference

The *Kapuskasing District Land Use Guidelines* relate the policies of the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* to the district planning area by identifying the specific lands and waters necessary to achieve the Ministry's program targets.

The document will identify land use areas with detailed management guidelines. These guidelines will outline how the Ministry could use public land and would like to influence the use of private land to achieve its resource objectives and targets to the year 2000.

The *Kapuskasing District Land Use Guidelines* indicate what the Ministry of Natural Resources wishes to achieve on Crown land, and influence on private land and the lands of other agencies such as Conservation Authorities, in order to achieve Ministry objectives. The *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The planning control of private land in organized municipalities is exercised through municipal planning documents which are prepared in accordance with and under the authority of the *Planning Act* which is administered by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

There will be occasions when the Ministry will feel that a certain land use or proposed development on private land, while in conformance with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponents, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations, they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with Ministry of Natural Resources policy.

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other governments agencies, municipalities, Conservation Authorities and interest groups are key participants in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents.

The major municipal planning documents in effect in the Kapuskasing District include:

- Township of Shackleton and Machin — no planning controls
- Township of Moonbeam — official plan, (draft) zoning by-law
- Town of Kapuskasing and District Planning Area — official plan, zoning by-law, Kapuskasing zoning order
- Township of Owens, Williamson and Idington — official plan, zoning order
- Township of Opasatika — nil
- Township of Eilber and Devitt — official plan, zoning by-law

The Township of Opasatika and the Township of Shackleton and Machin will be writing official plans and implementing zoning by-laws in the near future.

These municipal planning documents are generally compatible with these *Land Use Guidelines*. Through periodic reviews and close liaison with municipal officials, the Ministry will continue to assist municipalities in developing appropriate natural resource policies in their planning documents.

The *Land Use Guidelines* determine generally where programs are to occur, what is to be achieved and why, thereby providing a framework for management plans. Examples include forest management plans for the Gordon Cosens Forest, the Opasatika and Kapuskasing Management Units; Remi Lake Provincial Park Master Plan; Saganash Lake Plan, Allan and Zadi Lake Plan, etc.

These management plans translate general land use intent into specific recommendations and determine how a particular resource will be managed within a defined area. For example, forest management plans determine the annual allowable cut for a management unit and recommend specific silvicultural treatments for forest areas.

A *Recreational Zoning Plan for the Kapuskasing District* has been in place since 1972. That Plan, which was originally designed to guide the disposition of Crown land for recreational uses, will be replaced by these *Land Use Guidelines*. In the event of conflicts between previous Ministry plans prepared for the Kapuskasing District and the 1983 *Land Use Guidelines*, the latter will normally apply. In the future, the *Land Use Guidelines* may be modified to reflect new information and changing circumstances.

C: planning process

The planning process of the Ministry of Natural Resources proceeds from the provincial level to the regional level and finally to the detailed District level.

As the program evolved from 1974 to 1982, resource objectives and targets were distributed first from the provincial level to the administrative regions and then to the local administrative districts. At each level, the land and resource base was analysed in progressively more detail to determine if the resource objectives and targets were realistic. Modifications to targets were made throughout the process.

Public involvement in the Ministry's land use planning process first began with the development of the Ministry's *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* (1974 -82) but increased locally during the preparation of optional plans. A background information document for the Kapuskasing District was prepared and circulated in October of 1981. Open houses were held in Kapuskasing to display and explain the information and the Ministry's planning process in April of 1982. The public was asked to comment on the accuracy of the Ministry's information and to provide any additional knowledge they had of the planning area and raise any problem or issues they felt should be addressed during the planning process.

In 1982 the Ministry produced a second document that outlined two optional land use plans for the Kapuskasing District. Open houses were held in June of 1982 by the District to explain the policy and proposals outlined in the document and invite public comment. In addition to receiving many verbal and written comments as a result of the open houses and circulation of the documents, the Ministry held follow-up meetings with interest groups at their request. A District Advisory Committee was also formed to review and comment on all phases of the plan. Members of this committee represented major resource user groups within the District including municipalities, the forest industry, farming, commercial tourism, aggregate extraction, public recreation and cottagers. All public input was recorded, responded to where necessary, filed, analysed and evaluated.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, a final draft of the *Land Use Guidelines* was prepared. The Minister of Natural Resources personally reviewed the District summary and analysis of public comment and discussed the draft with the District Manager. Further modifications were made to the document as a result of the Ministry's internal review.

Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the District office, the Ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public consultation program, such as the attendance at open houses and the number of responses received, are found in appendix A.

D: target assignment

The *Kapuskasing District Land Use Guidelines* represent the way in which the District may utilize the land and water resources to achieve the targets assigned from the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* (April, 1982). The targets were derived through a consideration of local needs and resource potentials. The public was consulted on the acceptability of these targets during the public review of the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* and the District *Proposed Policy and Planning Options* document.

The Ministry has ensured that all resource targets for renewable resources (timber, fish, wildlife, etc.) were not set in excess of a level which could be supported by sustained yeild management.

Details of the particular program targets which were assigned are found in Section II-C, resource policies. A summary is also provided at the end of Section II. Details of where targets will be achieved are found in Section II-D, land use areas — guidelines.

One of the benefits of using targets in land use planning is that it provides a measurable indication of the degree of achievement of certain Ministry program policies. It is not intended, however, that all targets be achieved immediately. The intent is to aim for that level of achievement over the next 20 years. The actual level or degree of target achievement depends on a variety of factors such as:

- validity of the original assumptions on which the target was based;
- Legislative approval of the necessary funding and staffing required to carry out the level of resource management on which target achievement is based;
- changing economic and social conditions;
- new or improved inventory and information; and
- a more thorough analysis of the original information.

E: summary of plan options

As stated previously, optional plans were developed to indicate the various means in which the land and water resources might be utilized to meet the resource program targets assigned to the District from the strategic planning exercise. In the Kapuskasing District two planning options were developed and both met the assigned resource targets. The options appeared as a tabloid supplement to the local newspaper prior to the open house held June, 1982. They were also displayed at the open house and the public were invited to attend and comment. In addition, copies of the *Proposed Policy and Planning Options* were forwarded to a mailing list of 285 groups and individuals.

Both options were developed based on existing patterns of land use and resource capability. Resource objectives and targets relating to economic viability played an important and determining role in option development. Consequently, guidelines and/or the land base allocated to forestry, mining, aggregate extraction, agriculture, commerical tourism, commercial fur and hydraulic resources were essentially the same in both options. Similarly the options did not vary with respect to provincial parks. In order to enhance mineral exploration both options recommended that the Missinaibi River Waterway Park Candidate, north of Thunderhouse Falls, be included in the provincial park system at a later date, as this is an area of high mineral potential.

In both options, five of the highest quality road accessible aggregate deposits were protected for future extractive uses. Mineral exploration was restricted only in Remi Lake Provincial Park, the Sanborn Township Nature Reserve Candidate and the Missinaibi River Waterway Candidate south of Thunderhouse Falls. This area accounted for less than one percent of the District land-base. Similarly, forest management was an acceptable activity in all areas except the existing and candidate provincial parks. In order to enhance recreation objectives,modified forest management was encouraged in shoreline areas where recreation priorities or significant fish and wildlife habitat were identified. In accordance with the provincial *Food Land Criteria,* better quality, cleared agricultural soils were included in a policy area along Highway 11 for both options. This areas has the services and infrastructure necessary to promote agricultural development. The District's major urban areas are also found along this highway corridor. In both options, community development and the appropriate use of hazard lands were identified as priorities. The options identified potential for three additional commercial tourism outpost camps and identified 18 existing remote tourism lakes to be protected from road access.

Both options encourage the development or expansion of tourism facilities that complement, or do not conflict with resource capability. For example, facilities that accommodate the travelling public are encouraged along the Highway Number 11 corridor and facilities aimed at promoting winter recreation activities (i.e. cross-country skiing, etc.) are encouraged in other areas.

The major difference between the two options related to the distribution of the objectives and targets for cottaging, sport fisheries management, Crown land recreation and commercial fishing.

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1. OPTION ONE

Option one would limit recreation activities and development to four areas that include 15 lakes. Existing levels of activity would be maintained in three of the four areas (Remi Lake, Allan and Zadi Lake area and the Opasatika Lake Complex). Expansion, primarily in terms of subdivision cottaging opportunities, would increase in the Saganash-Keenoa Lake area. In order to meet the District's high demand for cottaging, large numbers of subdivision lots and road access to the shoreline of Saganash Lake would be developed. Additional remote shoreline and remote inland cottaging would not be developed under this option. By concentrating the cottaging target in one area, program administration and maintenance costs would be reduced. On the other hand, option one would create a three-way conflict between anglers, cottages and the commercial outpost camp operators on Saganash Lake. Option one received very little public support. Most groups or individuals who responded during the public review period were opposed to this recreation and cottaging proposal.

2. OPTION TWO

This option would distribute recreation pressure and/or development over a wider range of waterbodies including 20 lakes, three major rivers and a watershed unit having significant cold water fisheries potential. In terms of cottaging the emphasis would be on remote shoreline cottage lots or low intensity development. Additional remote lots rather than subdivision lots would be developed on Saganash Lake. Subdivision cottaging would be considered for the other lakes in the Saganash-Keenoa Lake area. Cottage development was also identified for three other areas including major rivers. This option makes better use of the District's recreation potential, recognizes more fully existing patterns of use and distributes future user-pressure thereby minimizing conflicts between recreational user groups (i.e. Saganash Lake issue). Option two also encouraged commercial fishing for non-game species only in three areas.

Option two was clearly favoured by the public over option one. Support came primarily from local individuals but also included three municipalities and the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters.

F: response to plan options

The *Proposed Policy and Planning Options* document was released in June, 1982. Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the District office, the Ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public consultation program, such as the attendance at open houses and the number of responses received, are found in appendix A.

The main points of concern raised by the public were:

- park groups and individuals voiced strong support for the Missinaibi River park proposal but wanted to see the entire river system including the area north of Thunderhouse Falls recommended for immediate inclusion to the provincial park system. Concerns over future policies for hunting, sport fishing, hydraulic resources and tourism were expressed by other groups;
- most local respondents (including municipalities) preferred option two and based their decision on cottaging proposals or the 'no road access' to Saganash Lake issue. This group prefer to see the lake maintained for angling as opposed to subdivision cottaging;
- many respondents voiced a desire for more cottaging, primarily remote cottaging;
- local tourist operators voiced support for protection from road access in the vicinity of their operations. The Ministry of Industry and Tourism suggested that more stringent restrictions were required;
- the forest industry disagreed with the road restrictions to designated commercial outpost camp lakes and stated they would be "vigorously challenged and resisted". They also disagreed with road guidelines for the Boyle Lake area in option two; local individuals identified a need for more public access to waterbodies;
- many respondents expressed strong concern over reforestation and identified the need for improved forest management;
- the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture commented that the option failed to adequately address heritage resources and that the com-

mitment to address heritage conservation is not apparent in the Ministry's land use planning program; and
- many individuals advocated protection for endangered and non-game species (i.e. caribou).

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, a final draft of the *Land Use Guidelines* was prepared. The Minister of Natural Resources personally reviewed the District summary and analysis of public comment and discussed the draft with the District Manager. Further modifications were made as a result of the Ministry's internal review.

A summary of this analysis and evaluation is also available for viewing in the District office, the Ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park.

Some of the major changes are as follows:
- the Interim Road Access policy for Northern Ontario has been replaced with a provincial access roads policy;
- the Managed Forest Reserve policy has been replaced with a Modified Management Areas policy;
- the Crown Land Recreation policy has been revised to strengthen tourism benefits;
- the policy concerning prime lake trout lakes has been revised to permit limited forest harvesting provided that it is carefully controlled and the lake trout habitat is protected;
- the Provincial Fire Management policy has been revised;
- a policy concerning non-consumptive uses of wildlife has been added;
- the Forest Management policy has been changed to more clearly define the responsibilities of the forest companies and the Crown if future wood supply problems arise;
- the entire Missinaibi River Waterway and Sanborn Township Nature Reserve provincial park candidates have been recommended for park status;
- mineral exploration and development will be recommended in the Thunderhouse Wilderness Area of the Missinaibi River candidate and in the Sanborn Township site.
- hunting and trapping are recommended as existing uses in the Missinaibi River Waterway and Sanborn Township provincial park candidates;
- the plan offers a variety of cottaging opportunities and proposes remote cottaging for Saganash lake thereby minimizing the conflict between cottagers, anglers and tourist operators on the lake;
- the plan makes use of the District's recreation potential and distributes user pressure over a wide range of waterbodies including major rivers; and
- all known significant cultural features were identified and protection was recommended.

Details on the specifics of the selected option are found in Section II.

A: introduction

The *Kapuskasing District Land Use Guidelines* indicate how the land and water resources within the District are to be used in the achievement of the resource program objectives assigned to the District through the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. This section indicates the general and particular resource policies that will guide program development. It also details recommended locations for carrying out specific activities as well as the general operating guidelines for each.

B: general policies

1. GENERAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

a. Objective

Ministry plans will be made to encourage orderly development, balance and future flexibility.

b. Discussion

"Orderly Development" indicates that development should be managed and should proceed within a framework. Uncontrolled development, because of its ad hoc nature, leads to inconsistency, conflict and duplication of effort and costs.

"Balance" indicates that different kinds and intensity of development must be allowed to occur within a planning area. Balance also implies that minority as well as majority interest shall be served.

"Future Flexibility" indicates that some resource potential should be held in reserve in order to allow for future options and accommodate change. It indicates that it may not be desirable to develop all resources to full potential right now. This will allow future generations to have some say in resource allocation. Another reason for adopting a future flexibility policy is to maintain a "cushion" or "contingency" to compensate against future disasters or errors in projections of future needs.

2. ENVIRONMENT

a. Objective

The Ministry of Natural Resources will be committed to maintaining and improving over-all environmental quality. All management programs of the Ministry will be subject to the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to identify through its component programs those areas which are sensitive to development.

b. Discussion

"Environment" is defined in the *Environmental Assessment Act* (1975) as the social, economic, cultural and natural conditions that influence the life of man or a community.

The main concern of the Ministry of Natural Resources is that the environment provides the biophysical base for its programs. In addition, the Ministry of Natural Resources has certain specific responsibilities related to the environment. These include the identification of sensitive areas and the enforcement of legislation such as the *Endangered Species Act*, the *Fisheries Act*, and the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will ensure that resource management activities adhere to the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

The Ministry continues to be concerned over the effects of acid rain on vegetation and fisheries habitat in Ontario. This Ministry plans to continue participation with the Ministry of Environment in the 5 year experimental program begun in 1981, to investigate the feasibility of neutralizing acidic surface waters to protect acquatic life in Ontario lakes susceptible to acid rain, and to rehabilitate lakes already damaged.

Sensitive areas identified in the planning process may be defined as those areas that contain features of value whose preservation may be the main theme of management. The Ministry will continue its commitment to identify these sites through its component programs, i.e. fish and wildlife, parks, etc.

In co-operation with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, the Ministry of Natural Resources will assist in the management of significant cultural resources within provincial parks and on Crown land.

3. LOCAL AND TRADITIONAL USERS

a. Objective

The Ministry of Natural Resources will actively involve local people and traditional resource users in the preparation of its land use guidelines and plans. The public participation program will emphasize the identification and consideration of the needs and wants of this group as a priority.

b. Discussion

Ontario Crown resources belong to all of the people of Ontario and will be managed in the best interests of all citizens of the Province including local and traditional users. In preparing land use guidelines and plans the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to avoid disruption of traditional or existing uses.

Local and traditional users will be considered the primary client group in all instances. The Ministry of Natural Resources will make a special effort to identify and accommodate their needs and wants in the planning process. Effective communication with local and traditional users will, of necessity, be given special attention. However, it should be stressed that local and traditional users should not except that their desires will always be fully met. In some cases, it may be necessary to give priority to national or provincial conerns. An example may be energy requirements.

Native people living in Northeastern Ontario are among the local and traditional users of certain natural resources. The urgent need to communicate effectively with the people must be recognized. This part of the planning process must be given special attention due to the language differences.

Traditional native rights(1) both within provincial parks and on Crown land will continue to be respected. The application of the local and traditional user policy may be modified in response to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment.

4. LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

a. Objective

To facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources for continuous social and economic benefits for the people of Ontario.

To prevent loss of life and to minimize social disruption, property damage and loss of natural resources values from forest fires, floods, erosion, earth slippage and abandoned mines.

b. Strategy

- maintain the Crown's proprietary interest in land and water;
- develop and maintain a geographical referencing system;
- manage public lands as well as waters in an integrated multiple use manner;

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(1) The existing Treaty and aboriginal rights as referenced in the Canadian Constitution will be further defined at future Constitutional Conferences.

- dispose of Crown land in order to encourage private initiatives and development;
- permit a wide variety of recreational use on Crown land with minimal restrictions;
- identify and develop appropriate land use policies for hazardous areas of land as well as water which pose a threat to life, property or resource values;
- prepare and implement fire management plans;
- manage access roads on Crown land; and
- promote the establishment of modified management areas in a fashion which will maintain those values which the area was designed to protect.

c. Discussion

(i) Proprietary Interest The Ministry, through its programs has a custodianship responsibility for the 96 percent of the District that is Crown land. The proprietary interest is reflected in such programs as the removal of illegal occupations and the collection of acreage tax on mining lands. The governments position on land claims, such as those by native people, will be clarified.

(ii) Geographical Referencing Central to this custodianship responsibility is the maintenance of a record system for land transactions and an improved geographical referencing system, including surveys, referencing standards and the expansion of the Ontario Basic Mapping Program.

(iii) Integrated Land and Water Management (Multiple Use) The paramount concern in land and water management is the allocation of land and water in such a way as to ensure effective and efficient use and to best satisfy the needs of the people of the District and Ontario. The Ministry of Natural Resources strongly favours multiple use as a management strategy. The Ministry will as a result manage public lands and waters in an integrated manner rather than separately through its component resources. For private lands the concept of multiple use will also be encouraged. An integrated multiple use approach to resource use will provide optimum benefits for the people of Ontario.

Consistent with this multiple use approach, the Ministry will ensure that both the withdrawal of mining rights on Crown land and the withdrawal of productive forest land from forest management are kept to an absolute minimum. Here, the intent is to ensure that industrial development is supported by the broadest possible land base.

In keeping with this intent, a special approach will be taken within candidate park areas. Within these areas, identified park values will be protected. Uses and facilities which complement the achievement of park objectives will be encouraged. However, uses which have no significant negative impact on the long term achievement of park objectives will also be permitted with judicious controls. Those uses which would conflict with long term achievement of park objectives will be prohibited.

As part of the integration of uses, the Ministry will emphasize the role that water resources fulfill in the Kapuskasing District. The Ministry will attempt to integrate various water resource uses such as transportation, recreation, hydraulic power generation and flood control.

The land and water management policy will be pursued through continued liaison with other agencies and groups such as municipalities, local Conservation Authorities, the Ministry of Environment and private industry.

Where municipal development controls are in effect, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to complement those planning efforts. However, if a significant provincial resource is inappropriately dealt with within a municipal planning document, a negotiated revision to the municipal planning document will be sought.

(iv) Crown Land Dispostion The Ministry disposes of land for a wide variety of uses in order to encourage private sector developments and initiatives.

When disposing of Cown land, the Ministry will ensure:

- that dispositions are consistent with existing policies and approved plans and meet the requirements of other agencies, government ministries and municipalities;
- that lands are developed or put to use, without delay, for the specific purpose for which they were granted; and
- that lands are disposed of at prices or rents which represent a fair market value monetary return to the people of Ontario.

In organzied municipalities, the Ministry of Natural Resources will make public lands available for residential and urban uses if such uses are approved in an official plan or zoning by-law. Where an official plan or zoning by-law is not in place, consultation with the municipality, as well as approval of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing will be required. In unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will dispose of land for rural residential use based upon the policy and recommendation of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. In both organized and unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will not act as developer for residential subdivisions.

In areas where new resource initiatives are being established, the Ministry's preference is to encourage workers to reside in an existing municipality rather than create a new townsite. Land disposition for agriculture, commercial tourism and cottaging will be subject to their respective policies contained elsewhere in this document.

(v) Crown Land Recreation The general policy for recreation use of Crown land is "permissive" with no charge for residents excepting where:

- resource use conflicts are, or would be, significant;
- environmental damage is evident, or would occur; and
- such use would require either the occupation of a site in excess of 21 days or a permanent structure.

(vi) Hazard Lands Hazard lands are lands having inherent environmental hazards such as flood or erosion susceptibility, instability or any other physical condition which could pose a risk of loss of life, property damage or social disruption, if development were permitted.

Government policy is that there should be no encroachment of structural development on hazard lands. While the Province has adopted a general principle of no developent in the case of flood plains, there are provisions for considering or accommodating exceptional circumstances. Relief from the strict application of the *Flood Plain Criteria for Ontario* may be sought through the two-zone floodway - flood fringe concept, or in unique situations, with provincial approval, the application of a Special Policy Area approach.

Where development is proposed on hazard lands under private ownership, the approval of the Ministry of Natural Resources may be required in addition to other agency approvals such as a Conservation Authority, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, and the local municipality.

(vii) Fire Management A new forest fire management policy for Ontario has been approved. This updated policy does not recognise the two-zone protection concept stated in the recently approved *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. The current policy is directed towards the Ministry's goal "....to protect public lands and waters".

The policy is that each and every fire occurrence in Ontario will receive a response.

The basic principle of the forest management policy is that fire has always been a significant factor in the forests of Ontario and will continue to have an impact on people and their environment. Forest fire management is, therefore, an integral part of land and resource management.

While aiming towards the Ministry goal the policy takes into account two key realities with respect to fire. They are:

- wildfires cannot be totally eliminated from Ontario forests, therefore fire management is based on the values being protected and on cost-effective operations and where property and personal safety are involved there will be an immediate response; and
- forest fires are not confined to public lands, therefore, fire management is conditionally extended to all fire hazard lands of the province irrespective of land ownership or jurisdiction.

(viii) Access Roads Access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved Ministry policies, resource management plans and operating guidelines. To ensure overall co-ordination, multi-year plans for road access will be prepared for the province, the region, and the districts. The following statements represent the basics of the Ministry's access road policy:

- access roads will be built to stimulate development and use of Ontario's natural resources;
- access roads will take into account tourism requirements for isolation, the needs of the mining and forest industries, outdoor recreation opportunities for residents of Ontario, and incidental general public, commercial and industrial transportation uses;
- access road plans will be developed on a long term basis and will be subject to public consultation;

- plans will take into account the requirement (if any) for public access;
- roads will be classified as permanent or temporary based on intended use;
- temporary roads will be rendered inoperative when intended uses are fulfilled;
- access roads may be closed temporarily or seasonally to the public for resource management and/or public safety reasons; and
- alignment of roads will be planned:
  (i) to avoid lake access where appropriate;
  (ii) to provide controlled access; or
  (iii) to provide public access

consistent with the intended purpose of the roads.

Discussion All individual access road proposals will be subject to an alignment and impact review to ensure that:

- the need for the road is understood;
- some alternative routes have been explored;
- affected resource users in the area have an opportunity to contribute to the planning of the project;
- the selected route is aligned in such a way as to minimize its impact on existing resource users; and
- the Ministry's intentions concerning the future status of the road, and possible use restrictions are clearly understood.

The District manager will ensure that all proposed road plans are available for public review at the District office. The District Manager will also review pertinent road location/construction plans for the upcoming year with all affected tourist operators, the local NOTO representatives, and others. As a general guide, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to ensure that all forest access roads are located at least 120 metres from the shoreline of lakes indicated by the District Manager.

There will be many situations where this will not be possible and in the event that proposed locations ae not feasible, and in the event that alternative locations cannot be agreed upon, the District Manager will call a meeting of the parties involved, to discuss and resolve the differences.

While roads will generally be open to the public, the Ministry may elect to close roads under its jurisdiction where:

- an emergency situation exists or if public safety is in jeopardy;
- such action can be effectively utilized as a technique for limiting the harvest of an over-utilized resource; and
- an existing facility is placed in undue jeopardy due to unlimited public access.

(ix) Modified Management Areas Modified Management Areas (MMA) will be designed to maintain or improve resource values such as:

- fish habitat;
- wildlife habitat;
- scenic areas or other recreation or tourism resources and establishments;
- special features such as cultural, historic, biological or earth science sites; and
- fragile forest sites

within a multiple use context. Land use activity within these areas will be designed so as to maintain and/or improve identified resource values.

The following statements represent the basics of the modified management area concept:

- as an initial position, modified management areas will be assumed to be necessary on all shorelands.
- modified management areas will be established on other areas as necessary.

The term "modified management area" replaces such terms as "forest reserve" and "buffer".

General Modified management areas may be established to control any undertaking such as mining or recreation development.

Modified management, in the case of forestry, should apply to all operating activities such as road building, stream crossings, cutting, skidding and scarifying. Depending on local conditions, the prescription for forest management could provide for a broad range of utilization levels. Thus cutting could be permitted in some areas and not in others. There are a variety of cutting methods that can be used, however, there is no recommended best method.

Shorelands Because there is a keen competition for shorelands for such uses as forestry, fish and wildlife habitat and recreation, it should be assumed, as an initial position, that a 120 metre MMA is recognized on all shorelands. The dimensions of this area may be altered as necessary to suit particular circumstances. Where it is determined that an MMA is not required, the reason will be documented and filed with the appropriate forest management plan.

The MMA on shorelands should normally be managed by a two-zone concept where the inner zone, next to the water, is a zone of minimal disturbance. The outer zone should be an area of more general use, however, certain aspects of management will have to be carefully controlled. The extent of each zone will vary with local conditions such as topography and soil material.

The suggested width of the minimal distrubance zone is as follows:

Shore Slope in percent	Width of Minimal Disturbance Zone
0	15 metres
10	30 metres
20	40 metres
30	50 metres
40	60 metres

The minimal disturbance zone could, in some cases, be an area where forest cutting is not permitted, but in some cases modified forest cutting could occur. However, roads, which are considered a major disturbance, should not be built in the minimal disturbance zone.

Because roads can cause major losses of fish habitat, a set of guidelines for road construction will be attached to all work permits related to the shoreland area. Special reference should be made to stream crossings.

Because lake trout are relatively rare and sensitive to disturbance, very special attention will be given to protection of their habitat. To protect lake trout habitat, it may be necessary to modify management practices beyond the immediate shoreland area. Some management practices may have to be modified throughout the entire watershed around the trout lakes.

Sensitive features of other fish habitat such as walleye spawning areas, must also receive special protection.

Other Areas MMAs may be identified, planned and managed for other program concerns as necessary:

- Wildlife: Areas for wildlife must include habitat of endangered species and may include deer and moose habitat or other special wildlife habitat such as heronries.
- Scenic Resources: Areas for the maintenance or improvement of scenery may be identified and managed. For example, areas along certain highways and designated trails may be identified as an MMA. However, it will not normally be acceptable to designate extensive areas of no forest cutting for this purpose. While it is recognized that it is desirable to leave some areas uncut, it is also recognized that a well planned forest harvest can result in a varied and pleasing landscape.
- Other Recreation or Tourism Resources and Establishments: Where it is in the public interests to do so, an MMA may be identified and managed to protect particular recreation or tourism resources and establishments. The extent of the no cut portions of such an area would have to be related to the direct and indirect benefits that would accrue to the people of Ontario from such protection. Each case must be judged on its own merits.
- Special Features such as cultural and historic sites: MMAs may be identified and managed to protect those features which require protection.

Responsibility The identification and management of MMAs will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources who will ensure:

- that a management prescription is prepared for each MMA and that all MNR program concerns are given consideration;
- that private sector interests, such as cottagers and special interest groups are consulted and kept informed as necessary;
- that suitable records are kept of MMAs, their prescription and their treatments; and,
- that suitable management controls are in place and implemented so that MMAs are managed according to the MMA prescription.

5. ENERGY

a. Broad Objective

The Ministry of Natural Resources will contribute to the implementation of Ontario's energy security policy through its allocation of land and water to various uses.

b. Objective

To increase the proportion of Ontario's energy consumption provided from resources within the province.

To increase reliance on renewable and recoverable energy resources and to decrease reliance on crude oil.

c. Target

By 1995 to increase the contribution provided by the provinces indigenous energy resources from the 1978 level of 22 percent to a level of 37.5 percent.

d. Strategy

- identifying lands and water which have a potential for providing energy resources, i.e. hydraulic power, uranium, oil, gas, lignite, peat, wood, etc.;
- allocating land and water for energy production in a manner which reflects both the importance of energy supply and the other resource potentials of the area;
- encouraging interim uses on lands and waters which would not preclude their future use for energy production;
- encouraging energy recovery programs such as the use of forest residues from sawmill and pulpmill operations; and
- identifying fuelwood sources from Crown lands near urban areas.

e. Discussion

In order to assist in the implementation of this policy, the Ministry will direct resource management programs towards the identification of indigenous energy sources. It will also cooperate with other agencies and the private sector in the identification and development of these sources.

The Ministry will encourage the development of energy sources in such a way as to minimize the negative impact on land productivity and resource utilization.

The continued use of existing power generation or transmission facilities will be acknowledged in Ministry plans. In addition, the Ministry will continue its involvement in the planning and design of future pipelines and power generation and transmission facilities.

Land and water needs for hydraulic power, for forest biomass production as well as for the extraction of lignite, peat, oil, gas and uranium may compete with other land uses for available land and water resources. Conflicts between land uses may be analyzed through the *Environmental Assessment Act* process on a site by site basis.

Within the District, hydro-electric facilities currently produce an average output of 431 megawatts. Three generating stations, already developed on the Mattagami river could supply a further 29 megawatts of average output through plant extension or redevelopment. Alternative undeveloped sites could also provide an additional 137 megawatts of average output. This figure includes sites ranging from two megawatt capacity to greater than ten megawatt capacity on the Mssinaibi, Groundhog, Kapuskasing and Opasatika Rivers.

Other potential energy sources include the lignite deposits of the cretaceous basin and extensive peat deposits.

C: resource policies

1. AGRICULTURE

(i) Objective In accordance with the *Food Land Criteria*, the Ministry of Natural Resources will provide Class 3 and 4 Crown agricultural lands(1) and in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food will encourage the use of Class 3 and 4 private agriculture lands for agricultural use up to the projected maximum requirements to the year 2000.

(ii) Target A 6,200 additional hectares(2) of Class 3 and 4 lands will be designated for agricultural use necessary for food production to the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- encouraging municipalities and other provincial agencies to endorse land use designations and severance policies which are compatible with agricultural use and are in conformity with the provincial *Food Land Criteria;*
- encouraging the expansion of agricultural land use upon private Class 3 and 4 lands adjacent to existing agricultural communities;
- disposing of Crown lands for agricultural use with the approval of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food;
- discouraging on designated 3 and 4 Crown lands any disposition and subsequent use of land which would prevent future use for food production; and
- disposing of land for agricultural use in other areas only when it complements existing adjacent farm holdings.

(iv) Discussion Agricultural soil surveys for the District are incomplete. Based on available information, there are 537,000 hectares of Class 3 and 4 soils.

Farming activity is found concentrated around the town of Kapuskasing and the village of Val Rita, Moonbeam and Fauquier.
Statistics Canada (1976) information indicates that there are 39 farms in the District and 4,000 hectares of associated cleared land.

The area is characterized by a variety of operations with dairy predominating and specialized beef. Other less common operations include poultry and cash crop production.

In the Kapuskasing area, 30 percent of all farms are full-time operations and 60 percent are operated on part-time basis.

Up until recent years, the number of farms in the area has steadily declined. For example, in 1941 there were 279 farms and by 1971 the number had dropped to 35. Some of this land remains cleared while other areas have since reverted to pasture land or forest. A recent inventory determined that there is 7,600 hectares of previously cleared agricultural land in the private sector and 1,000 hectares of previously cleared Crown land.

A recent survey(3) of farmers in the Kapuskasing area indicated that 61 percent wanted to expand their operation, the majority of them by impro-

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(1) As defined by the Canada Land Inventory, there are no Class 1 or 2 agricultural capability lands within the District.

(2) The additional land area target is based upon projection developed from 1971-76 trends using D.B.S. statistics for improved farmland associated with farms having $50 or more in agricultural sales. These projected demand figures to the year 2000 were developed in co-operation with the Ministy of Agriculture and Food.

(3) Rozee, B. and Wolfe, J.S., the Northern Clay Belt Agricultural Survey, Northern Ontario Outreach Technical Paper No. 3, University of Guelph, 1982.

ving their own land. Thirty-seven percent indicated a desire to expand their productive land base.

Cool temperature and the amount of precipitation limits agricultural crops such as grain, corn, soybeans and winter wheat. However, for crops such as potatoes, grasses like timothy or hard grass, brome, etc., or high moisture barley and oats, further agricultural production is possible. Farm enterprises using farm animals to convert these forages and cereals will be as successful as those in warmer climates.

2. COTTAGING

(i) Objective To complement the private sector in providing a variety of cottage opportunities, primarily to local residents.

(ii) Target The target for cottaging is to provide from Crown land up to 200 additional cottage lots by the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- continuing the lake planning program to ensure that sufficient lots are identified to satisfy the target and at the same time ensuring the maintenance of a quality aquatic and terrestrial environment;
- investigating the District's small lakes(1) and rivers to evaluate their suitability for cottaging recreation;
- making available for public disposition a variety of cottage lots including shoreline and backshore subdivision sites as well as remote locations;
- ensuring that cottage lots are disposed of at market value including associated service costs. In addition, the acquisition of a Crown lot will require ongoing commitment by lot owners for maintenance of associated facilities such as access roads and waste disposal sites; and
- monitoring the supply of lots made available by the private sector and reviewing proposals to ensure that their design and location give due regard to the maintenance of a quality aquatic and terrestrial environment.

(iv) Discussion There are approximately 908 cottages in the District. Most are located on private lands within organized municipalities, including development on Remi Lake which accounts for 70 percent of the cottages in the District. Based on an annual expenditure of $1,000 per cottage (i.e. taxes, food, repairs, gasoline, etc.), they generate approximately $908,000 to the local economy.

Demand for both subdivision and remote shoreline cottage lots is high.

Shoreline cottaging potential in the Kapuskasing District is primarily limited by a shortage of large waterbodies.

There are an estimated 1,750 lakes in the District. Of this number only six percent or 105 lakes are greater than 50 hectares, which is the minimum size requirement for cottage development.

Not all 105 waterbodies are suitable for development under present guidelines. Some are physically unsuitable (i.e. poor shoreline or water quality), some are allocated to other uses and others are already developed to capacity.

Requirements for subdivision cottaging are such that public road access must be guaranteed. This restriction does not apply to remote cottaging. Previous to the recent signing of a Forest Management Agreement with the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company Limited, public use of the private road system could not be considered "guaranteed". Subdivision cottaging potential is now being reassessed under the terms of the agreement.

The District's total water area for rivers is double the area for lakes. Cottage development on rivers could supply a portion of the demand and will be studied. A limited number of cottage lots may be developed through the private sector.

3. CROWN LAND RECREATION

(i) Objective

- to provide recreational use by residents;
- to increase economic benefits derived from non-resident recreational use of Crown land;
- to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident of Ontario users in areas where the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

(ii) Target Quantifiable crown land recreation targets have not been developed.

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(1) Lakes less than 50 hectares.

(iii) Strategy Currently competition between resident and non-resident of Ontario recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. In an attempt to deal with this issue, the following strategies have been identified within a Crown land recreation policy for Northern Ontario[1] and will be phased in gradually.

- Crown lands will be zoned to either permit or prohibit crown land camping by non-residents of Ontario;
- regulations will be passed related to the use of fish and wildlife resources by non-residents of Ontario. Regulations may contain species and/or harvest limits; seasonal restrictions; and may also specify base of operations[2];
- Crown land camping sites may be selected and leased to the private sector to be managed as campsites and made available for public use at market prices; and
- all non-residents of Ontario who camp on Crown land will be required to pay a user fee.

(iv) Discussion Recently, problems relating to the use of recreational Crown land have become more pronounced. The prime reasons for this are increasing numbers of recreationists (both resident and non- resident) competing for resources (fish, game, natural areas) which are finite and, in many cases, are declining. Reasons for the decline are many but the most important include over-harvesting by recreationists and commercial users, and changes in habitat resulting from resource development activities.

As resources become, or appear to become, scarce, inevitably competition between users becomes more serious. Currently, competition between resident and non-resident recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. Principle reasons for this becoming an issue are:

(a) increased demand by more people for fewer resources;
(b) the feeling by residents of Ontario that they should receive top priority in the allocation of such resources;
(c) the feeling that non-residents should be required to pay for the relatively high quality of resources experience Ontario's Crown lands provide and that they should contribute significantly to the tourism economy of the province.

Several studies have been conducted by the government with the objective being to identify the issues related to Crown land recreation and to provide solutions to the problems. Two key issues have been identified:

(a) the need to gain more economic benefit from non-resident recreational users; and
(b) the need to reduce competition between resident and non-resident recreational users, particularly in situations where resource limitations are real or at least strongly perceived.

Basic principles which guide the Crown land policy are:

(a) to provide for recreational use by non-residents in order to derive economic benefits;
(b) to allocate scarce or less plentiful resources for non-resident use in such a way as to extract maximum economic benefits; and
(c) to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident users in areas where either, because of limited resources or congestion, the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

4. FIRE MANAGEMENT

Although fire is not a land use itself, it can have a significant impact on land managment. Just as land uses are affected by fire, they also can affect fire potential. Wildfire and prescribed fire can also modify the natural resource base and, therefore, its ability to deliver natural resource products.

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(1) as defined in the Tourism Act

(2) Non-residents have a wide variety of options from which to select a base of operations while recreating on Crown land. They include the following categories:

(a) Provincial park campground — National park campground;
(b) Commercial campground, hotel, motel, cabin;
(c) Licenced tourist outfitting establishment including base and outpost camps;
(d) Cottages owned by the non-resident;
(e) Cottages owned by a friend or relative;
(f) Crown land - designated access points and undeveloped and undesignated areas;
(g) Crown land - under authorization of a land use permit.

(i) Objective

- to prevent personal injury, loss of life, and social disruption resulting from a forest fire;
- to minimize the negative impact of fire on public works, private property and natural resources in Ontario; and
- to utilize the natural benefits of fire in achieving Ministry objectives for land and resource management.

(ii) Target Targets for fire control and use in the District are set and dictated by the targets established in specific land and resource management plans and in accordance with the stated objectives.

(iii) Strategy The fire management program performs a support function that provides expert knowledge and specialized services in the matters of fire control and fire use to client groups within and outside the Ministry. Those services will be carried out by:

- protecting values at risk through measures that prevent the occurrence of wildfires and control those wildfires that threaten values; and
- using prescribed fire as an approved resource management technique.

The fire management program will be conducted within a comprehensive planning system and implemented in accordance with:

- area plans that prescribe the fire management objectives for the District; and
- delivery plans that describe the administrative procedures and operating guides necessary to accomplish the fire management objectives set out in the area plans.

Every forest fire in the District will receive a response, and each response will be governed by:

- the predicted behaviour of the fire;
- the potential impact of the fire on persons, property and values; and

The fire management program will be performed in a well planned, safe and cost effective manner while ensuring that:

- legislated obligations are met;
- Ministry responsibilities are fulfilled; and
- all land and resource management requirements, relative to fire, are met to the extent possible.

The fire management program will maintain its standards and momentum by:

- engaging modern research and systems support techniques;
- transferring available technology into practical applications; and
- recognizing personnel as the prime component of the program.

(iv) Discussion The fire occurrence history of the District for the past years, by five year periods, is as follows:

Years	Number of Fires	Total Hectares Burned
1963-67	61	200
1968-72	149	1,700
1973-77	151	2,800
1978-82	54	200

The major cause of forest fires in the Kapuskasing District is lightning followed by brush burning in rural residential areas and fires caused by recreationists.

A high fire hazard is generally associated with areas that suffer extensive damage from spruce budworm infestation. The infestation which began in the early 1970's and spread throughout most of the District by 1979 caused severe mortality in some areas of the District.

Fires have had few, if any, major impacts (social, economic or environmental) in the Kapuskasing District.

In order to achieve the stated objectives and minimize the above concerns and impacts the District program will emphasize:

- administrating and enforcing the *Forest Fires Prevention Act;*
- developing fire prevention and control agreements with municipalities, forest industry and others;
- encouraging fire prevention on Crown and private lands through education and information dissemination; and
- ensuring an appropriate response to every wild fire.

The use of prescribed fire in the District will probably be expanded. This program will include sections of the entire District in both

Crown and company management units. It will be used where cutting practices and the area permit preparation of a site for regeneration to be enhanced by prescribed fire treatment. Suitable environmental factors make this a particularly cost effective method of site preparation in the Northern Clay Belt which covers most of the District.

5. FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

The fisheries resource is managed for both recreational and commercial use. In addition to specific policies for commercial and sport fishing, there is also a need for a general policy related to fisheries management.

a. General

(i) Objective To protect, enhance, maintain and rehabilitate fish communities and their environment in order to provide an optimum contribution of fish, fishing opportunities, and their associated benefits to society.

(ii) Strategy

- monitoring fish communities for signs of stress, and where stress is identified, taking corrective action;
- rehabilitating degraded aquatic communities by habitat improvement and stocking;
- enforcing current fisheries legislation consistently and equitably to ensure that both anglers and commercial fishermen participate in co-operative management and adhere to their catch limits and quotas in order to protect the fish stocks and guarantee their perpetuation for the future;
- ensuring that the environmental quality essential to the health of the aquatic communities is retained;
- allocating the fisheries resource among user groups to provide an optimum mix of benefits based on an objective and careful examination of all relevant biological, social and economic factors to ensure that optimum benefits accrue to the residents of Ontario and to ensure that a healthy and balanced fish community is maintained;
- improving access to waters capable of sustaining additional recreational fishing; and
- expanding knowledge for more effective future management (i.e. creel census, lake inventory surveys, experimental management).

(iii) Discussion The population and economy of Ontario continues to grow, and with them a greater demand has been placed upon fish resources. The progressive loss of desired fish stocks has resulted from the degradation of fish communities by one or more stresses including eutrophication, acid rain, overfishing, and habitat destruction.

Because of the continental impact of acid rain, the Ministry, in conjunction with other jurisdictions, will actively support research and rehabilitation projects.

b. Sport Fishing

(i) Objective To maintain opportunities for a diversified angling experience and meet the future angling demand for all species within the limits of sustained yield management.

(ii) Target To satisfy angling demand through the provision of up to 361,000 kilograms of sport fish per year.

Information relating to fisheries management for the Kapuskasing District is found in Table 1.

TABLE 1 FISHERIES DATA AND TARGETS

Total Productive Inland Water Area (hectares)	Total Annual Fish Yield ('000kg/yr)	Annual Sport Fish Yield ('000kg/yr) (Target)	Present Angler ('000 days/yr)	Present Sport Fish Harvest ('000kg/yr)	2000 Predicted Angler Days ('000days/yr)	2000 Predicted Demand ('000kg/yr)
157,000	903.0	361.0	51.0	47.0	57.0	*

*Source: Yield estimates apply available data with a large degree of generality. Consequently these estimates should not be construed as final, but rather first in a series of refinements.**

(iii) Strategy

- providing angling opportunities for all species found in the waters of the District;
- promoting the greater utilization by anglers of less desirable fish species;
- directing management efforts towards the prevention of habitat destruction and the rehabilitation of degraded aquatic habitats; and
- encouraging relocation of fishing demand through such means as season adjustment and the provision or control of access.

(iv) Discussion Total warm water production in the Kapuskasing District is estimated at 903,000 kilograms of fish per year. Approximately 76 percent of 605,000 kilograms are produced in rivers and streams. 'Sport' fish species (i.e. yellow pickerel, northern pike) account for 40 percent of the total annual warm water production or 361,000 kilograms. The remainder includes 'coarse' fish populations such as white suckers, yellow perch, lake whitefish and numerous minnow species.

Known cold water or trout fisheries account for less than one percent of the District's fish production.

Total annual fishing pressure for the Kapuskasing District is 51,000 angler-days taking a total sport fish harvest of 47,000 kilograms. Fishing pressure is expected to increase 12 percent by the year 2000 to 57,000 annual angler-days.

Total productivity figures for the District indicate that warm water sport fisheries can support considerable increases in harvesting. A quick comparison between the total annual sport fish production of 361,000 kilograms and the projected demand of 53,000 kilograms indicates that demand for angling opportunities can be met to the year 2000.

However, fishing pressure is not distributed evenly across the District. The following waterbodies support most of the District's angling demand - Remi Lake, the Groundhog River, the Opasatika Lake Complex, Allan and Zadi Lake, Saganash-Keenoa Lake. Projected sport fish demand for the Opasatika Lake Complex, estimated at 18,000 kilograms per year is expected to exceed the annual allowable harvest of 16,000 kilograms per year by the year 2000.

Over-use problems for specific watersheds may be mitigated by redirecting angling pressure to less utilized areas and species, expanding and developing fisheries management techniques.

c. Lake Trout

(i) Objective To manage for the survival and maintenance of significant lake trout populations as well as the provision of angling opportunities.

(ii) Target and Strategy Lake trout lakes have been evaluated and classified according to their ability to produce and maintain a lake trout population as explained in appendix B. Management efforts will concentrate on those lakes with the higher potential.

Not all lakes in the Kapuskasing district have been surveyed. Presently, one 'Type C' lake trout lake has been identified. Lakes in this category contain poor lake trout populations. This is usually due to restrictive habitat conditions, i.e. summer oxygen depletion, etc. This lake may be considered for other uses as required.

(iii) Discussion Lake trout management plays an insignificant role in the District's fisheries management programs as only one of the District's 1,750 lakes is a (Type C) lake trout lake.

Brook trout habitat is presently being surveyed in Guilfoyle and Boyle Townships.

d. Commercial Fishing

(i) Objective To encourage the harvest of commercial fish populations when it is biologically and economically feasible.

(ii) Target Commercial fishing will be considered on selected lakes.

Bait fish harvesting will be encouraged throughout most of the District.

(iii) Strategy

- providing for commercial food fisheries where appropriate;
- setting regulations and quotas to promote a sustained yield of commercial fish species from commercially fished waters;
- promoting the development of local markets for commercial fish species; and
- attempting to increase the public acceptance of commercial fishing operations in certain areas.

(iv) Discussion 'Coarse' fish, including many species of minnows, account for 60 percent of 541,000 kilograms of the total annual production.

Presently, the only commercial fishing done in the District is for bait fish. The annual bait fish harvest is approximately 9,000 dozen minnows for an average return of $8,000.

Increased demand for protein in the future may cause an increase in the demand for commercial fisheries, however, problems relating to fish storage, transportation and marketing must be overcome. Based on the large annual production of 'coarse' fish that is presently under-utilized, there is considerable room for expansion of the commercial fishing and bait fish industry in the District.

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6. FOREST MANAGEMENT

(i) Broad Objective To provide for a continuous contribution to the economy by forest based industries and to provide for other uses of the forest through sound forest management.

(ii) Objective:

- within the limits of sustained yield management to provide to the region's forest based industries a supply of wood sufficient to meet estimated industrial requirements; and
- to encourage the production of the maximum "value added" to the provincial economy from the industrial use of the forest resource by promoting as full and complete a utilization of the available forest resources as is commercially possible.

(iii) Target The target to the year 2000 is to provide 1,149,000 cubic metres of conifer and 348,000 cubic metres of hardwood from Crown land, to meet the wood requirements of the forest industry which is currently dependent upon wood fibre from the District. However, projected allowable cut figures are presently being recalculated, and target adjustments could result.

(iv) Strategy

- managing in a multiple use setting the 1.89 million hectares of production forest to provide for present and future commitments to the forest based industries currently established;
- gathering the required information of regeneration techniques, soils, growth and yield data that will permit intensive forest management;
- determining the required level of forest management and implementing the silvicultural programs to obtain this level;
- ensuring that expansions of current industries and/or the establishment of new industries are based upon increased utilization of tree species and products currently underutilized. Further use of under-utilized hardwoods will tend to free additional volumes of coniferous material which is found in association with hardwood working groups;
- encouraging the exchange of wood fibre between sawmills and pulpmills will further increase utilization;
- accelerating the privatization of silvicultural operations through forest management agreements and incentives to private tree nurseries;
- increasing the use of fire managment and improved suppression techniques in areas of high timber values;
- increasing the emphasis on modified harvesting techniques in order to increase natural regeneration and forest utilization;
- ensuring that forest management plans and operating plans are in place and are prepared within the framework of multiple forest use; and
- accelerating the annual allowable cut where warranted by age class distribution.

(v) Discussion Three forest management units are administered by the Kapuskasing District. The Opasatika and Kapuskasing Management Units are Crown units and the Gorden Cosens Forest, which comprises most of the District's production forest is a company unit. This area is currently under a forest management agreement. The responsibility for management rests with the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company Limited on this unit.

Table two provides a summary of forest management for the Kapuskasing District and serves to illustrate a number of important points.

At present there are 1,893,000 hectares of production forest within the three management units administered by the District and an associated annual allowable cut of 1,405,000 cubic metres for conifer and 363,000 cubic metres for hardwoods. The calculation of projected annual allowable cut for conifer is currently under review. It is anticipated that this projection will remain at or above its present level for the next 20 years.

TABLE 2 FOREST MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (VOLUME IN CUBIC METERS)

	Conifer	Hardwood	Total
Present annual allowable cut (Crown land)	1,405,000	363,000	1,768,000
Projected annual allowable(1) (Crown land)	1,149,000	348,000	1,497,000
Annual allowable cut(2) (Private land)	53,000	24,000	77,000
Present harvest(3) (Crown land)	1,031,000	53,000	1,084,000
Present commitments to industry (Crown land)	1,315,000	95,000	1,410,000
Present mill utilization (Crown, private, imported)	1,490,000	17,000	1,507,000

(1) *Currently being re-calculated.*
(2) *Magladery and Rykert Townships.*
(3) *Figures based on a three year average (1976/77 to 1978/79).*

There is a total of 124,000 hectares of production forest on private lands. This area is found in two locations — 1) along the Highway Number 11 Corridor where the District's municipalities are located and 2) two townships (Magladery and Rykert) owned by the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company Limited.

Much of the private land along the highway is located on numerous small individual holdings. Over the years the area has either been high graded with little thought given to regeneration or cleared for agricultural purposes and residential development. Timber on these lots is in small scattered patches.

The only private land which contributes to the District's cut are the townships belonging to the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company Limited. These townships are not managed to supply timber on a continuous basis. Harvesting has exceeded the productive capacity of the land and it may take a significant amount of time to return these lands to production.

In 1981, timber in the Kapuskasing District was licensed for harvesting to 18 companies or operators. The Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company Limited is the largest wood using industry and accounts for 74 percent of industrial commitments. Their operation in Kapuskasing is a combination of five mills — magnifite, thermomechanical process, a sawmill and the Kimberly Clark of Canada Limited crepe wadding mill. The sulphite mill is presently being phased out. In addition there are two primary sawmill operations in the area operating by Isabelle Brothers and Bois A. Lachance.

Approximately 1,507,000 cubic metres of hardwoods and conifer are utilized by local mills annually.

The forest industry is the largest employer in the District accounting for 1,845 persons employed in mills and 495 in wood operations. Although the majority of wood fibre harvested locally goes to the mill in Kapuskasing, fibre is also exported to Hearst, Timmins and Espanola.

Virtually all of the conifer component has been committed. Only 90,000 cubic meters (annual allowable cut) remains uncommitted. This volume consists of poor quality and/or young conifer on the Kapuskasing Management Unit and the annual allowable cut for the presently inaccessible Opasatika Management Unit. There are approximately 268,000 cubic metres (annual allowable cut) of uncommitted hardwood species in the Kapuskasing District.

Timber harvested from Crown land is significantly less than the allowable cut. For conifer species, the harvest is 374,000 cubic metres less than the present annual allowable cut. This is primarily due to under cutting of the conifer component on the Spruce Falls Management Unit. It is important to note, however that by 1985 the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company Limited will have finished cutting their privately owned townships and their entire cut will then come from Crown land.

The hardwood component is drastically underutilized. Annual harvesting is presently 310,000 cubic metres below the allowable level.

Future industrial demand will undoubtedly increase due to such factors as technological improvements and mill modernization. On most forest management units there is sufficient variance between the present annual harvest and recent calculations of the annual allowable cut, to accommodate a portion of this growth over the next 20 years. However, if localized timber supply problems materialize, the primary responsibility to alleviate the problems will rest with the forest industry through better utilization of existing timber supplies. For its part, the Ministry will provide improved forest protection and will investigate ways of improving wood allocations.

Regeneration of cutover areas has been a serious problem in the District. It is estimated that 21 percent of harvested areas are treated (i.e. planting, tending) annually. A basic premise of sustained yield management is that cutover land must be regenerated to acceptable species quickly following the harvest operations. Efforts to close the "gap" between harvested areas and treated areas will be made through such mechanisms as the Forest Management Agreement for the Gorden Cosens Forest and other strategies contained in this policy.

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7. MINERAL MANAGEMENT

a. General Objective

To encourage a balanced economic and social contribution to the Kapuskasing District by the identification, orderly development and utilization of mineral and other earth resources.

b. Metallic and Non-Metallic Minerals and Fossil Fuels

(i) Objective To encourage exploration and development of the mineral resources of the District.

(ii) Target Maintain the majority of the land base open and available for mineral exploration and development.

(iii) Strategy

- discouraging on lands having high or medium mineral potential, those uses which are incompatible with mineral exploration and extraction activities;
- encouraging the implementation of Ministry mineral exploration assistance and incentive programs, particularly in areas having both high unemployment and significant mineral potential;
- providing an accurate and comprehensive data base through field mapping projects, compilation of mineral exploration and mineral deposit data, etc.;
- providing expertise on ideas of ore genesis, stratigraphic interpretation and other fields related to the finding of ore;
- compiling, in the form of Data Series Maps, current and historical geophysical and geological data gathered from government and company files;
- promoting co-ordination in research projects carried out by government, universities and industry in order to avoid conflict and duplication; and
- providing geological and mining reference centres and drill core storage facilities for public, industry and government use.

(iv) Discussion There are six areas of high economic mineral potential in the Kapuskasing District. They include the gold, silver and base metals in the southeast corner of the District, the phosphate in Cargill Township and the Cretaceous silica-sand kaolin deposits in McBrien, Habel and Kipling Townships. The Cretaceous sediments in the north must also be given a high mineral potential rating because of their lignite, kaolinite and silica sand content.

There are no active mines in the District today. However, mining activity in the form of mineral exploration is an ongoing activity and has contributed to the discovery of several significant mineral deposits including the phosphate deposits in Cargill Township. It is possible that this deposit will be mined in the not too distant future.

The anticipated continuing high demand worldwide for metallic minerals and the Canadian demand for phosphate fertilizer and industrial minerals suggest a future increase in mineral exploration activity in the District. Much of the District has not been explored in detail, primarily because of the extensive and often thick cover of glacial debris.

With escalating energy prices, attention has been turned in recent years to alternative fuels. Major concentrations of, as yet unexplored peat resources, exist in the southeast and northeast portions of the District. Smaller accumulations are scattered throughout the southern and central portions of the District.

c. Mineral Aggregate

(i) Objective To meet anticipated future demand for mineral aggregates with minimal disturbance to natural and cultural resources and the social environment.

(ii) Target The District target for mineral aggregate production is to ensure a total cumulative supply of 9.2 million tonnes for the period 1982 to 2000. The target represents the minimum supply which must be protected.

(iii) Strategy

- ensuring that areas designated as critical deposits are available for aggregate extraction. Compatible land uses are to be permitted on critical deposits on Crown lands prior to extraction of aggregate resources. On private lands, the Ministry will encourage compatible land uses which do not preclude the extraction of aggregate resources;
- encouraging that areas designated as significant areas are available for aggregate extraction. Compatible land uses will be encouraged;
- ensuring that unclassified areas are explored sufficiently to assess their probable quantity and quality of mineral aggregates;
- designing programs to more accurately determine the aggregate mineral potential of lands close to (within 30 km) areas of high consumption;
- encouraging, through the Quarry Permit system and otherwise, better management practices in the extraction and utilization of high quality aggregates in order to minimize such undesirable practices as potholing and high-grading of aggregate deposits;
- encouraging, through the Quarry Permit system and otherwise, better management practices in the rehabilitation of exhausted pits;
- encouraging, through municipal planning mechanisms, the appropriate treatment of existing pits and quarries, wayside pits and quarries and critical aggregate areas; and
- identifying provincially significant deposits (greater than 100,000,000 tonnes) of high quality crushable aggregate to supply possible future large scale extraction and transportation to areas of needs.

(iv) Discussion The average amount of aggregate extracted annually in the Kapuskasing District is 458,900 tonnes. Approximately 86 percent of the gravel extracted each year or 394,900 tonnes comes from Crown land. The average amount of material extracted from privately owned pits each year is 64,000 tonnes.

The demand for aggregate in the Kapuskasing District is primarily related to road construction and maintenance where it relates to the forest industry and urban construction. Future demand can therefore be expected to vary directly with the rate of economic and population growth. Assuming that aggregate consumption will remain comparable to the present level of use approximately 9,178,000 tonnes of aggregate will be required to the year 2000.

The Kapuskasing District is considered to be aggregate-poor. Deposits are physically scarce and sparsely distributed. Due to the overburden situation in the District, it is difficult to provide tonnage estimates for individual deposits.

The Ministry cannot guarantee continued use or present levels of production from legally existing pits and quarries. Therefore, as a means of ensuring the protection and availability of adequate aggregate resources, the Ministry in its plans identifies the critical aggregate resource areas and generally permits aggregate extraction in most areas of the District.

The Ministry is not seeking large areas solely for aggregate extraction. Rather, it is seeking where possible, designations such as forestry or agriculture which provide for ongoing uses without precluding future aggregate producton.

8. PROVINCIAL PARKS

(i) Goal and Objective To provide a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities, and to protect provincially significant natural, cultural and recreational environments within and outside a system of provincial parks.

- Protection Objective: To protect provincially significant elements of natural and cultural landscape of Ontario.
- Recreation Objective: To provide provincial park outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high-intensity day use to low-intensity wilderness experience.
- Heritage Appreciation Objective: To provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario.
- Tourism Objective: To provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the province.

(ii) Target Targets for the park system have been developed in association with each of four policy objectives. These targets express the level of service which the provincial park system should achieve if the objectives of the system are to be met.

Earth and Life Science — to achieve the earth and life science targets, it has been determined that ecological representation of 113 landscape units is required in the Northern Region. It has also been determined that representation of 198 earth science themes/features is possible in the Northern Region.

Systematic earth and life science inventories are ongoing to determine the location of feasible nature reserve parks or zones or other acceptable arrangements as may be required to fulfill the objectives of the provincial parks program.

Historical — Comprehensive studies dealing with the respresentation of historical resource themes relevant to the Northern Region are not complete. Therefore, no targets have been developed for the District. There are however, certain historical features which are represented in existing parks or park candidates. For example, four archaeological sites which represent an early phase in the cultural development of the Cree have been identified in Remi Lake Provincial Park. To date, nineteen historic sites associated with the fur trade have been identified in the Missinaibi River Waterway Candidate Park. Examples include Wapiscogamy House established by the Hudson's Bay company in 1776 and New Brunswick House which became the most important inland post on the Moose-Missinaibi river system.

Recreation and Tourism — The day use recreation target identified for the Kapuskasing District is 17,000 opportunities for residents of the District and sufficient additional opportunities to meet tourism demand (55,000 opportunities).

The car camping recreation target for the Kapuskasing District is 10,000 opportunities for residents of the District and sufficient additional opportunities to meet tourist demand (17,000 opportunities).

Back country recreation targets for the Northern Region are:

Wilderness	163,000 opportunities
Non-wilderness	71,000 opportunities

These targets have not been assigned by district but the Missinaibi Candidate Waterway Park in the Kapuskasing District will contribute significantly to the overall regional target.

Heritage Appreciation — The provincial parks in the District and neighbouring districts will provide for ample opportunities for exploration and appreciation of our rural and cultural heritage.

(iii) Strategy

- encouraging tourist use of provincial parks within the District and providing additional supply, supplementary to private sector supply, when necessary;
- monitoring the capacity in District provincial parks to meet the day use and camping targets;
- assessing the park system within the District to determine whether sufficient opportunities exist for the exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage;
- monitoring the capacity in the District provincial parks to provide wilderness and non-wilderness backcountry travel;
- conducting earth science, life science and cultural inventories within and outside the provincial parks system; and
- reviewing, within the context of the District land use planning process, park candidates in order to determine whether a particular candidate:
  - i) should be recommended for park status;
  - ii) should be dropped from further consideration for park status;
  - iii) should be identified as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest[1].

(iv) Discussion There is one existing park in the District. This park has the potential to supply some 95,000 day use recreation opportunities and some 70,000 car-camping opportunities. It does not offer any wilderness and non-wilderness backcountry recreation opportunites.

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(1) Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education. They need not become "Nature Reserves" under the Parks Act, and their identification on private land does not indicate any intent of the government to acquire land or to restrain or prevent any private use of land.

TABLE 3 STATUS OF CANDIDATE PARK AREAS

Candidate (Area in hectares)	Classification	Target Achievement	Recommendation
Missinaibi River (part only) (28,470 hectares)	Waterway	22,000 wilderness backcountry travel opportunities and 14,000 car camping opportunites. The area also contains numerous earth science, life science and historical features.	Recommended for Park status
Sanborn Township (50 hectares)	Nature Reserve	Earth science feature of national significance.	Recommended for Park status

In addition to the one existing park, Table 3 identifies the status of candidate park areas.

As earth science, life science and cultural inventories continue, sites will be examined for park status or for other acceptable arrangements as may be required to fulfill the objectives of the provincial parks program. One such arrangement is to designate the site as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest.

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water which may contribute to the achievement of the Ministry's protection objective, and compliment the Provincial Park system by providing or encouraging protection for additional area not regulated as provincial parks.

Where Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest occur on public land managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry will ensure that the land uses and activities which occur provide for the protection of the identified values. On private lands, the Ministry will, through co-operation with others, attempt to ensure that landowners are aware of significant features on their properties and seek the owner's co-operation in protecting such features. The identification of Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest on private land does not indicate any intent of the Ministry to acquire that land or restrain any private use.

9. TOURISM

(i) Objective To provide from public lands and waters and to encourage on other lands and waters a continuous contribution to the economy from tourism and its related industries provided that:

- the capacity of the supporting natural resources basis is not exceeded; and
- opportunities continue to exist for public use adjacent to urban centres and general recreation use by the local users.

(ii) Strategy

- identifying those specific areas where both the land base and the resources are capable of supporting expansion of an existing or new tourist facility;
- increasing dialogue with the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation concerning the identification and preservation of historical and cultural features for interpretative purposes;
- increasing dialogue with tourism operators to aid in identifying what resource management problems are being experienced and to determine methods of alleviating those problems; and
- attempting to locate new Crown land camping and recreational facilities away from areas where significant conflict with tourism facilities may occur.

(iii) Discussion Tourist facilities in the Kapuskasing District include three resorts or lodges on Remi, Rufus and Brunswick Lakes and a total of 19 outpost camps scattered throughout the District. Other facilities include Boy Scout camps and youth camps.

While the occupancy rate for lodges or resorts is high at approximately 80 percent the occupancy rate for outposts was only 18 percent in 1979. Total estimated user-days attributed to commercial tourism in the Kapuskasing District was 140,426 in 1979.

Potential for new facilities, based on the harvesting of moose or requiring a "remote" location is limited. Expansion of this industry is more likely to take the form of renovations made to existing commercial facilities rather than through the establishment of new opera-

tions. The trend will be towards diversifying recreational opportunities in order to attract a larger clientele.

10. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

a. General

(i) Objective To provide optimum social and economic benefits to the residents of Ontario consistent with the maintenance of healthy wildlife populations.

(ii) Strategy

- meeting the demand for hunting and viewing recreation opportunities for some wildlife species through the management of the species and identification and protection of their habitats;
- encouraging the transfer of demand not satisfied by certain species (e.g. moose) to other species (e.g. black bear) presently being under-utilized;
- allocating the District's wildlife resources according to the following priorities:
  - maintenance and/or rehabilitation of the resource;
  - the resource rights of Treaty Indians(1);
  - recreational benefits to the residents of Ontario; and
  - the greatest economic benefits to Ontario.
- providing opportunities for increased appreciation of wildlife and its environment;
- identifying and protecting rate and endangered species of wildlife and their habitat;
- identifying and protecting non-game species of wildlife and their habitat;
- encouraging hunters and trappers to be adequately trained and observe a high ethical standard;
- enforcing and encouraging the adherence to Ontario's legislation affecting wildlife and its habitat;
- improving the wildlife data base through population, habitat and harvest surveys; and
- producing and implementing district wildlife management plans.

(iii) Discussion Habitat is a major factor influencing wildlife populations. The size, physiological well-being and respective success of wildlife populations are largely dependent upon the quality and quantity of food and cover available. The capability to produce habitat is related to soils and climate, since these effect the type, abundance and diversity of plant species present. Actual or existing habitat conditions are also dependent upon present land use (e.g. forestry).

In addition to its intrinsic value, wildlife is an important focus of outdoor recreation in the District. Hunting and viewing by residents and non-Ontario residents contribute to the social and economic well-being of the province.

The rate of participation for both viewing and hunting or small game species has remained fairly constant in recent years and it is expected that this trend will continue in the future. The demand for big game hunting is expected to increase.

b. Moose

(i) Objective To provide through an increase in the moose herd size, opportunities for additional economic and recreation benefits.

(ii) Target To increase by the year 2000, the herd size to 5,200 moose in the District and the annual harvest to 800 moose. Achievement of this target is dependent upon an interim reduction in the harvest and an increase in the implementation of modified timber cutting techniques.

(iii) Strategy

- regulating the harvest in each wildlife management unit (WMU) to a biologically sound level;
- directing or distributing the hunting pressure to avoid localized under or over harvests;
- providing opportunities for viewing and photographing;
- ensuring that moose habitat is maintained or improved through forest management or other activities; and
- controlling predators in problem areas through trapping or through more direct predator control measures.

(iv) Discussion Portions of four wildlife management units are found in the District. These include units 23, 24, 25, and 30. The present population is estimated at 2,700 animals.

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(1) The existing Treaty and aboriginal rights as referenced in the Canadian Constitution will be defined at future Constitutional Conferences.

Density is greatest in Unit 23. Based on this number, the annual allowable harvest is 345 moose.

Present hunting pressure will not allow an increase in the moose population and in some areas of the District is resulting in a decline. Based on a five year average, there are approximately 333 moose harvested each year from the Kapuskasing District. The actual number of moose shot would be higher because of unreported illegal harvest. The largest harvest is usually taken from wildlife management unit 23. There is an average of 2,465 persons participating in the hunt each year and in 1978 hunters provided approximately $641,000 in expenditures.

The demand for moose hunting is high and is expected to rise. Whether this demand can be met is largely dependent upon the success of the interim reduction in the number of harvested animals.

c. Black Bear

(i) Objective To increase the opportunities for black bear hunting and viewing.

(ii) Target To promote a harvest of between 60 and 100 black bear annually.

(iii) Strategy
- promoting black bear as a desirable big game resource to hunters and commercial outfitters;
- encouraging safe viewing opportunities for black bear;
- encouraging the total utilization of black bear taken by hunting;
- increasing research efforts in the areas of population dynamics and habitat definition; and
- encouraging the harvest of bear particularly in areas where they are a high nuisance.

(iv) Discussion The estimated bear population, for the Kapuskasing District, ranges between 983 to 1,647 bear. The current harvest is estimated between four and seven percent of the population. Bear hunting is not expected to increase significantly beyond the present level therefore it will be possible to meet demand to the year 2000 and accommodate possible increases.

d. Waterfowl

(i) Objective To contribute towards meeting the continental demand for waterfowl hunting and viewing opportunities.

(ii) Target Target figures are not available.

(iii) Strategy
- assessing and protecting important wetland habitat and staging grounds;
- encouraging an increase in the harvesting of specified duck species (e.g. scaup, teal, etc.); and
- increasing research efforts.

(iv) Discussion Figures indicate that waterfowl in the District are probably being under-harvested. Any attempt however to increase the waterfowl harvest of any species must take into account flyway and continental harvests and populations. Local waterfowl populations are limited more by the lack of significant wetland habitat than hunting pressure. Due primarily to the scattered nature of waterfowl habitat, duck or goose hunting is not a popular activity in the Kapuskasing District. Waterfowl are not concentrated in large enough numbers to attract significant hunter-interest. Continental waterfowl populations will fluctuate from year to year, however, the present local population is expected to meet demand to the year 2000.

e. Small Game

(i) Objective To manage small game in order to meet harvest demand to the year 2000.

(ii) Target To meet the demand for small game harvesting to the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy
- improving populations, habitat and harvest information as a base for more specific management;
- continuing to manage the resource to provide a hunting season for all small game species; and
- encouraging the development of hunter interest in small game species.

(iv) Discussion Species of principle hunter interest include grouse and varying hares. There are an estimated 22,700 hunter-days attributed to small game hunting in the District annually. Ruffed grouse predominate the harvest with spruce grouse and snowshoe hare being secondary. Small game populations are capable of supporting present and future demand. Near urban centres there are possibilities of localized overharvesting, however, small game populations in inaccessible areas rapidly replenish heavily hunted areas.

f. Caribou

(i) Objective To manage caribou for the conservation and maintenance of the species and its habitat.

(ii) Target To identify the potential for the viewing and hunting of caribou on a sustained yield basis.

(iii) Strategy

- identifying, managing and protecting caribou habitat; and
- developing intensive management principles and regulations under which caribou hunting could be conducted on a sustained yield basis.

(iv) Discussion: Large scale developments which increase access and human presence depreciate caribou habitat. Extensive forestry operations remove habitat for long periods of time. The concurrent development of road systems, increased human access and secondary uses of forest lands can destroy caribou habitat permanently.

Caribou have been sighted most often in the northeast corner of the District. The Kapuskasing District contains a 'fringe' of caribou habitat that extends north into management unit 25, primarily in the Moosonee District. The herd in this unit is small and scattered. The population ranges from 140 to 240 animals.

Caribou have also been sighted in the southeast portion of the District. These animals are part of a "remnant" herd of approximately 5 to 35 animals that ranges in adjacent management units 30,22 and 23. If these herds are to resist extinction, this range must be identified and special land use guidelines implemented.

Limited numbers of caribou are harvested by native hunters from management unit 25. No wildlife management unit in the District has a caribou harvest season.

g. Commercial Fur

(i) Objective To provide opportunities for additional social and economic benefits through increased utilization of the fur resource. Fur management will promote maintenance of healthy furbearer populations, species diversity and humane trapping practices.

(ii) Target By the year 2000, to increase the animal harvest of beaver to 4,700 pelts and to maintain the existing annual harvest levels of fisher, marten and lynx. The Ministry will also encourage a substantial increase in the harvest of mink, otter, coloured fox, red squirrel, muskrat, weasel and wolf from the current combined harvest level of 4,500 pelts.

(iii) Strategy

- increasing the capability for setting and assessing quotas for beaver and other furbearing species;
- encouraging efficiency among present trappers and attracting new trappers through trapper education programs;
- protecting and managing furbearer habitat;
- enforcing quotas and legislation related to commercial fur management; and
- encourage the establishment of local trappers councils.

(iv) Discussion From recent aerial surveys, the beaver population in the District was estimated at 0.6 per square kilometre or 12,700 beaver. The District quota for beaver (based on population) was set at 4,670 during the 1978-1979 season. There were 3,100 beaver harvested or 66 percent of the quota. The value of the 1978-1979 harvest for all pelts was $279,000.

There are no census techniques available for determining the population of other furbearing species. Quotas for lynx and marten are based on long-term catch records. Other species for which quotas are assigned include otter, mink, coloured fox, muskrat, weasel, wolf and red squirrel.

Trapping demand is directly related to trends in the market value of pelts. As reflected by the increasingly high prices paid for pelts over the last few years, the demand for fur is expected to increase. Currently there is a backlog of applicants wishing to trap and a shortage of available lines.

h. Non-Consumptive Wildlife Uses (Non-Hunting, Non-Trapping)

(i) Objective

- to prevent additional species from being endangered or threatened;
- to improve the status of existing endangered or threatened species with the objective of removing them from the endangered species list;

- to maintain populations of all wildlife species (both non-game and game) at levels sufficient to:
  - provide opportunities for recreational enjoyment, aesthetic appreciation, scientific investigation, and educational uses;
  - provide benefits from tourism;
  - ensure environmental quality and ecosystem integrity; and
  - ensure the safety of the public.

(ii) Strategy

- to protect, conserve and manage all wildlife species (both non-game and game) on public and private lands, and to ensure that perpetuation of diverse high quality habitats;
- to identify wildlife species in the categories listed below and to protect or manage populations of these species if the best available scientific, social and economic data indicate that such action is necessary to achieve the above objectives. These categories include:
  - endangered, threatened or rare species;
  - populations of significant wildlife species (both non-game and game).
- to work co-operatively with government agencies at the federal, provincial and municipal levels, and with private landowners, developers and other members of the private sector to achieve the protection of all wildlife resources (both non-game and game);
- to increase non-government participation in the identification and management of wildlife, in particular endangered, threatened or rare species; and
- to provide extension services which promote an understanding for the value of wildlife resources (both non-game and game), and non-consumptive uses, and which enhance social benefits and tourism.

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11. WILD RICE

(i) Objective To provide sustained optimum social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario by stimulating the use and management of wild rice, recognizing its traditional significance and potential economic benefits to native people.

- to provide a source of food for native people and other local residents;
- to allocate harvesting rights for personal use and commercial purposes, among all interested Ontario residents and corporations, consistent with the requirements of traditional users;
- to provide opportunities to increase the productive areas for cultivating wild rice and to enhance quality and yields, particularly in natural waters;
- to stabilize annual production; and
- to improve the overall economic return to harvesters, processors, marketers and others involved in the wild rice industry.

(ii) Target To increase the annual harvest and related benefits.

(iii) Strategy

- assessing the potential for harvest expansion through an investigation of the extent and stability of existing wild rice stands as well as the feasibility of introducing new stands;
- encouraging the processing of 'green' rice within the District;
- restricting the issuance of new harvesting licences in areas where it would be in conflict with waterfowl management; and
- discouraging shoreline and other development which would have an adverse impact upon wild rice stands.

(iv) Discussion Small scattered beds of wild rice exist throughout the District, the largest concentration is on Opasatika Lake. The potential for commercial harvesting is limited.

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12. SUMMARY — TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

The following table summarizes the targets to be achieved in the Kapuskasing District to the year 2000. The figures have been rounded, recognizing that a finite degree of preciseness at this broad level of detail is not realistic. The targets reflect the mix of resource activities to be carried out within the District. Strategies indicating how these various targets can be achieved have been discussed previously in the Resource Policy section.

TABLE 4 SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

Program	District Target Achievement (Year 2000)
Aggregate	Protect for aggregate extraction 9.2 million tonnes to year 2000 (Crown and private land).
Agriculture	Designate 6,200 hectares of agricultural land (Crown and private).
Commercial Fishing	Selected waterbodies will be considered.
Cottaging	Provide up to 200 cottage lots from Crown land.
Crown Land Recreation	n/a
Forestry (conifer)	Provide 1,149,000 cubic metres/year(1).
(hardwood)	Provide 348,000 cubic metres/year(1).
Hunting (moose)	Increase the district herd size to 5,200 moose and harvest to 800 moose annually.
(bear)	Promote the harvest of 60-100 black bear annually.
Mining	98 percent of land base open to mineral exploration and 99+ percent of areas with high and medium mineral potential area open to exploration.
Provincial Parks	Provision of 95,000 day use opportunities and 84,000 car camping opportunities. Identified one existing park and two park candidates are recommended for park status.
Roads and Modified Management Areas	n/a
Rural Residential	n/a
Sport Fishing	Provide up to 361,000 kilograms of sport fish annually.
Tourism	Identified 15 existing tourism lakes. Three potential tourism lakes were also identified. One area was identified for further outposts or lodges etc., pending further fisheries evaluation.
Trapping	4,700 beaver. (indicator species only)
Urban Development	n/a
Wild Rice	Further sites will be identified.

(1) Target is presently being re-calculated.

D: land use areas — guidelines

The District has been divided into 13 separate areas as illustrated by map 2 and the map inside the back cover. The rationale for the division of the planning area into the smaller areas is based on the premise that the activity or mix of activities in one area is significantly different from that in adjacent areas or is carried out under different conditions.

The format for presentation of each separate area consists of three parts:

a. Area Description
This identifies the location of the area, the present use and level of development, major resource values, previous commitments (i.e. timber licences on Crown lands) and known problems and issues.

b. Land Use Intent

This gives the general role of the area and indicates, where applicable, the priority of uses permitted on Crown land.

c. Land Use Activity

This lists the individual activities and developments on Crown land along with applicable guidelines. Ministry concerns about private land uses are noted where applicable.

All areas are numbered for identification purposes. The area activity form must be read in its entirety to determine the range of uses permitted and any applicable guidelines or conditions.

Where applicable the primary and secondary uses are indicated for the area. The term primary is used to convey the meaning or priority rather than intensity or abundance of use. Secondary means that a use is permitted so long as it does not conflict with the primary use of the area. Where there is a conflict in a specific area, the primary use will normally take precedence. However, there will be instances where the secondary uses, i.e., tourism, will require specific considerations in a particular portion of the area. This will require the primary use, often forestry, to adhere to the special guidelines such as the road and modified management area guidelines.

Where there is an increasing conflict with the primary use, site specific negotiations between the conflicting parties and the Ministry will attempt to resolve the conflict. Expansion of existing uses will generally be considered where it will not conflict with other uses. For example, Crown land might be made available for an individual resort to expand if its own land base is inadequate. In some areas certain uses will not be permitted to expand, Crown cottaging development for example, but existing cottage use would continue unaffected. In some instances the Ministry may wish to phase out or alter existing uses. New or unanticipated land uses may be permitted on Crown land subject to individual assessment.

Land uses on private land will generally not be objected to unless otherwise specified or restricted by legislation. The Ministry recognizes that its *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status and that land use contol of private land rests with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing or designated municipalities. There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed development on private land, while in conformance with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with Ministry policy. Therefore, where the Ministry indicates that it would prefer not to see certain land uses take place on private land, this is the position the Ministry will generally adopt when making input to official plans or zoning by-laws and when responding to the circulation for comment of private proposals by Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, or the municipality. Such responses will be restricted to concerns within the Ministry mandate.

Additional operational and development guidelines such as those for roads and modified management areas, will be incorporated into resource management plans developed to guide activities within each area in order to prevent or reduce any conflict with other uses, especially the primary and secondary uses. Where land tenure documents are granted, they will contain similar conditions for the same purpose.

While Indian Reserve lands are not subject to provincial control, it is anticipated that future development on Indian Reserves would be compatible with the intent established for the area adjacent to the Reserve.

map 2

DISTRICT DE KAPUSKASING DISTRICT

LEGEND/LÉGENDE

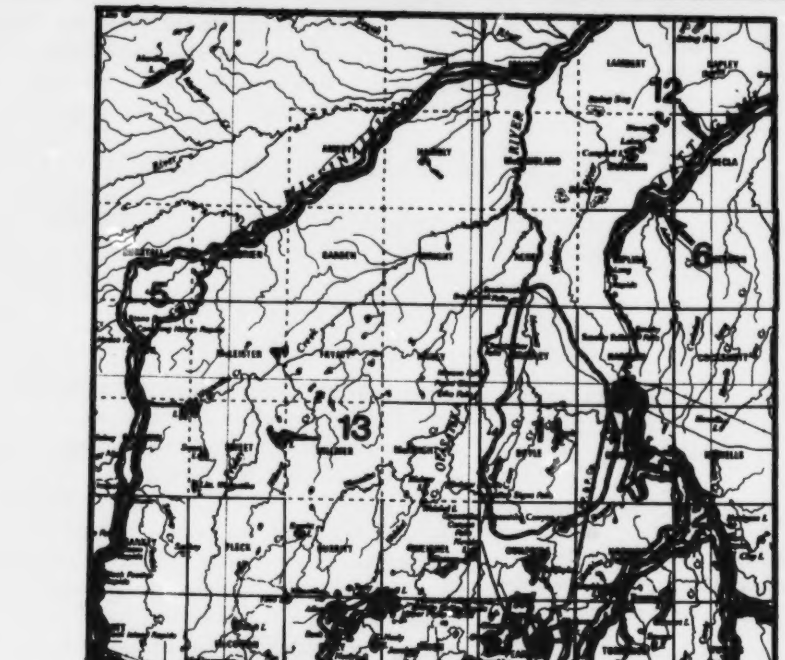
N

Miles 10 0 10

Kilometres 10 0 10

1 area reference number
numéro de référence regional

area boundary
limite régionale



1. FRED FLATT AGGREGATE AREA, ETC.

a. Area Description

This area encompasses the District's highest quality and road accessible aggregate areas. They include the Fred Flatt — Swanson Esker (Pearce, Teetzel, O'Brien, Swanson townships); Chain of Lakes Esker (Fauquier, Nansen, Casselman Townships); Val Rita-Harty Deposits (Owens, Williamson Townships) and the Opasatika Deposit (Idington Township).

Approximately one-half of the District's aggregate extraction operations are presently in these areas. The Fred Flatt — Swanson Esker contains the highest quality material.

Most deposits are accessed by public and private roads, consequently other land uses range from residential, seasonal residential, farming and some forestry related activities. Recreational development includes a municipal park at Clear Lake, winter trails and a trout fishery.

b. Land Use Intent

The priority in this area is the protection and utilization of aggregate resources. Structural development of land uses which preclude the extraction of quality gravel will not be encouraged. Modified management areas will be identified for the protection and maintenance of important fish and wildlife habitat such as the cold water lakes in Pearce Township.

c. Land Use Activity For Area Number 1 - FRED FLATT AGGREGATE AREA, ETC.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Extraction activities will be encouraged, with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. Extraction will not be permitted within 60 metres of cold water lakes in Pearce Township and 120 metres of Guenette Lake and Clear Lake. Future pits will be encouraged to locate adjacent to existing pits with a minimum of intrusion into existing forest plantations. On Crown lands pit rehabiliation will be a requirement in all cases. Extraction activities will be in conformity with municipal planning controls where in effect.
Agriculture	x		Farm related structural development will be discouraged. Disposition of Crown land for agricultural purposes will only be permitted on depleted aggregate areas or where aggregate potential has been disproven.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	Further Crown land disposition will not be considered.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Further Crown land facilities will not be developed in these areas.
Forestry	x		Timber harvesting will be encouraged. Forest plantation will be discouraged on high quality crushable aggregate. Operating and annual plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of other resource and recreation values.
Hunting	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged. Operating guidelines will be contained in land tenure documents and permits.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		The majority of this policy area is presently accessible by road. Public use of the private road system will be encouraged.
Rural Residential		x	Crown land will not be disposed of for this purpose. Further structural development will be discouraged until aggregate potential has been disproven or the resource removed and the area rehabilitated.
Sport Fishing	x		Guenette Lake will be managed as a brook trout fishery, shoreline development will be discouraged.
Tourism		x	Further Crown land disposition will not be considered.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to increase the harvest to quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No commercial harvesting potential.
Urban Development		x	Further structural development will be discouraged until aggregate potential has been disproven or the resource removed and the area rehabilitated.

2. HIGHWAY NUMBER 11 CORRIDOR

a. Area Description

This area represents the corridor of development along Highway Number 11. All major urban areas are within this policy area including the Town of Kapuskasing, the villages of Fauquier, Moonbeam, Val Rita, Harty, Opasatika and Mattice. Including outlying areas of rural residential development, the population of the area is approximately 17,947.

Agricultural activity is an important land-use characterized by a variety of farms with dairy predominating followed by specialized beef farming.

Commercial tourism facilities include hotels, motels and one campground to serve the travelling public along the highway. There are approximately 130 cottages in this area. The highway corridor provides access to two designated canoe routes. Other recreational features include winter trails (i.e. snowmobiling, cross country skiing).

Most of this area is private land. Development is subject to the planning controls of six municipalities.

- Township of Shackleton and Machin — no planning controls.
- Township of Moonbeam — official plan, (draft) zoning by-law
- Town of Kapuskasing and District Planning Area — official plan, zoning by-law, Kapuskasing zoning order
- Township of Owens, Williamson and Idington — official plan, zoning order
- Township of Opasatika — nil
- Township of Eilber and Devitt — official plan, zoning by-law

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use in this area will be agriculture. The intent is to promote and encourage the use of better quality cleared Class 3 and 4 (CLI) agricultural soils in accordance with the provincial *Food Land Criteria*. Guidelines for this area are intended to encourage a viable farm community based on those lands in the Kapuskasing District and to facilitate the consolidation and expansion of existing farm units. Community development will be encouraged in urban areas. This Ministry will continue to encourage the appropriate use of hazard lands (i.e. flood plains).

c. Land Use Activity For Area Number 2 —HIGHWAY NUMBER 11 CORRIDOR

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Extraction activities will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance and subject to municipal controls where in effect. Pit rehabilitation will be a requirement in all cases on Crown lands.
Agriculture	x		This Ministry will permit the disposition of approximately 1,000 hectares of previously cleared Crown agricultural lands for agricultural purposes. In addition, this Ministry will encourage agricultural expansion into significant amounts of previously cleared private land which are currently not in production.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		
Cottaging		x	Private cottage development will be subject to the respective municipal controls. The Ministry will not encourage the provision of cottages in hazard land areas. Crown land will not be disposed of for cottaging in this area.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Crown Land Recreation	x		Land adjacent to major waterbodies (i.e. Groundhog and Kapuskasing River) is privately owned. Expansion of access point facilities is therefore subject to municipal planning controls. Expansion of winter trails is permitted.
Forestry	x		Harvesting will be encouraged. Reforestation proposals on critical Crown agricultural land are at risk. The land may be required for food production. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food will be consulted regarding any program to use private agricultural land for wood fibre production.
Hunting	x		Hunting is generally prohibited in urban areas by municipal by-laws.
Mining	x		Mineral exploration is encouraged. Operating guidelines will be contained in land tenure documents and permits. The recording of claims on registered plans of subdivison require the prior approval of the Minister.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		Development proposals are subject to approval by the respective municipalities.
Rural Residential	x		Crown land will not be disposed of for this purpose. Rural residential development of private agricultural lands will be in accordance with municipal planning controls.
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Facilities that accommodate the travelling public will be encouraged where it conforms with municipal planning controls.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to increase the harvest to quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No commercial harvesting potential.
Urban Development	x		Subject to municipal planning controls.

3. REMI LAKE RECREATION AREA

a. Area Description

This shoreline area encompasses the portion of Remi Lake not included within the provincial park. The developed area - Remi Peninsula, Lefebvre's Peninsula, Ouellette's Bay and the Air Base Road area are all included in this policy area.

Remi Lake is a large, accessible lake located close to the District's major centre of population and offers a wide range of recreation activity. Cottaging is a primary activity. Development on Remi Lake alone accounts for 70 percent of the cottages in the District (approximately 640 cottages). Where roads are open to year-round traffic many cottages are being converted to permanent residents. Remi Lake also supports a trailer park, two youth camps, two municipal day-use areas, one marina, sailing club, Remi Lake Lodge which provides a dining establishment, motel and cabin rentals, campground facilities, a tourist outfitter and a private sea plane base. It is also important for boating and fishing opportunities. This Ministry maintains two access points in the area and a regulating dam at the north end of the lake.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use within the area will continue to be a combination of cottaging, public recreation and commercial tourism.

c. Land Use Activity For Area Number 3 — REMI LAKE RECREATION AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Aggregate extraction will not be permitted within 120 metres of the lake. Aggregate removal on private land is subject to municipal planning controls.
Agriculture		x	Disposition of Crown land for agricultural purposes will not be permitted. On private land agricultural land uses are subject to municipal planning controls for the Township of Moonbeam.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	Private shoreline cottage development will be subject to municipal planning controls. Lots for additional cottage lots will not be provided from Crown land.
Cown Land Recreation	x		The access point at Scout Point will be phased out.
Forestry	x		Harvesting and subsequent management is forecasted for the Remi Peninsula area. Harvesting on Crown land will not occur within 120 metres of the lake unless specifically to enhance the recreation value of the area.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. On unpatented mining claims, the Ministry may reserve to the Crown the surface rights not exceeding 120 metres from the high water mark but this does not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		Development proposals are subject to approval by the Township of Moonbeam.
Rural Residential		x	Subject to municipal planning controls for the Township of Moonbeam. Crown land dispostion for this use will be discouraged.
Sport Fishing	x		Remi Lake will continue to be a warm water fishery management priority. Sanctuary status will be continued on Kitigan River, Beaver Creek and Balsam Creek.
Tourism	x		Development on private land will be subject to municipal planning controls. Proposals for expansion or addition of new tourist facilities on Crown land will be considered based on resource capability. Service oriented facilities such as marinas, service centres or stores will be considered.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to increase the harvest to quota levels. New trappers' cabins will not be permitted in this area.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No commercial harvesting potential.
Urban Development		x	Subject to municipal planning controls for the Township of Moonbeam.

4. REMI LAKE PROVINCIAL PARK

a. Area Description

This area includes Remi Lake Provincial Park. Remi Lake summer recreation area is situated on the east and north shores of Remi Lake. The winter recreation area has a disjoint location 1.5 kilometres to the southwest. Total park holdings amount to 2,964 hectares. Landscape features within the boundaries of winter and summer recreational areas provide high quality recreational experiences. At the same time the park protects natural and cultural features. Four significant archaeological sites representing prehistoric cultural development among the Cree Indians were found in this area.

b. Land Use Intent

Remi Lake Provincial Park is classified as a Recreation Park. This park could contribute a potential 70,000 car camping opportunities and 95,000 day use opportunities to the provincial recreation and tourism program target. Remi Lake Provincial Park will be managed according to existing policies and Ministry guidelines.

5. MISSINAIBI RIVER

a. Area Description

This candidate waterway park totals 38,046 hectares of which 28,470 hectares are found in the Kapuskasing District. It includes the shoreline along the Missinaibi River, Brunswick Lake, Foster lake, the Brunswick Lake Portage and Thunderhouse Falls. It is an existing park reserve. Not included are the surface rights of two freehold townships (Rykert and Magladery) and private land near the village of Mattice.

This river system contributes 22,000 wilderness back country travel opportunities and 14,000 car camping opportunities to regional back country recreation targets. Canoeing has increased markedly on the river within recent years generating an estimated 17,000 user-days. In addition, the Missinaibi River makes a significant contribution to earth science, life science and historical targets.

Nineteen significant historical sites associated with the fur trade and fur trading communities have been identified in the Kapuskasing District. Natural features include four significant plant communities either representative or uncommon to the Clay Belt and ten earth science features.

Areas of high mineral potential are primarily concentrated north of Thunderhouse Falls. There is currently a 2,588 hectare mining lease in McBrien Township and 12 patented mining claims. Forestry activity is ongoing adjacent to the area. Considerable hunting takes place along the river and trapping is ongoing at present. Ontario Hydro has identified potential for a generating station at Long Rapids, and have two water power reservations at Thunderhouse Falls and Long Rapids. However, plans for development are not being proposed at this time. Development is concentrated on Brunswick Lake where there are two commercial lodges, two recreation camps and one company guest camp. There is one recreational camp on Foster Lake. The only municipality abutting on the river within the District is the village of Mattice which is found within the incorporated townships of Eilber and Devitt.

The existing park reserve was established in two phases in 1970 and 1976. Extensive resource inventory studies were conducted during the summer of 1976 and a provincial waterway evaluation program was conducted in the same year. A document which provided a summary of the most up-to-date information about the river and the government's approach to planning was circulated to the general public, all interest organizations and industrial groups. In 1978 several options and an approach to management were again circulated for extensive public review. This work resulted in the *Missinaibi River Park Reserve - Interim Management Guidelines* published and circulated in 1979.

b. Land Use Intent

The Missinaibi River is recommended for park status. The area will be managed under the guidelines established by the *Missinaibi River Park Reserve - Interim Management Guidelines* until park status is achieved. It is further recommended that after park status is achieved most of the ongoing activities within the area be permitted to continue. The exception to this would be commercial logging which is not recommended as a continuing use. An outline of those ongoing activites which are recommended for continuation is given in the land use activity section, however, it must be realized that in some instances further refinements may be required.

c. Land Use Activity For Area Number 5 — MISSINAIBI RIVER

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	Subject to municipal planning controls. The policies of the official plan will be followed where they are compatible with park objectives otherwise changes will be negotiated.
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing operations be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	Not applicable.
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/extraction be permitted in the Thunderhouse Falls area.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	Permanent road crossings are not encouraged. A limited number of crossings may be permitted if the need can be satisfactorily demonstrated. Roads required for mineral exploration will be considered on a case by case basis in the Thunderhouse Falls area.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		It is recommended that existing tourism activity be permitted to continue.
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No commercial harvesting potential.
Urban Development		x	
Other (Hydraulic Power)		x	This Ministry will participate in any further hydraulic power studies undertaken in this area.
(Motor Boats)	x		It is recommended that existing levels of motor boating be permitted to continue.

6. SANBORN SITE

a. Area Description

The nature reserve candidate in Sanborn Township includes 50 hectares along Adam Creek and protects a geological feature of national significance. This section of shoreline is the most accessible part of the internationally recognized standard reference of the Early to Middle Wisconsinan Adam Till and the Late Wisconsinan Kipling Till. The downstream end of the exposures also contain a regionally representative stratigraphic section of the non-glacial Friday Creek sediments, complimenting extensive exposures on the Missinaibi River. In composite the site displays a complete record of the multiple glacial and non-glacial deposits of Northern Ontario since the last interglacial events recorded in the Missinaibi Formation.

This candidate is currently contained within an exploratory license for the purposes of mineral exploration.

b. Land Use Intent

The candidate is recommended for park status.

It is further recommended that most of the ongoing activities within the area be permitted to continue. The exception to this would be commercial logging which is not recommended as a continuing use. An outline of these ongoing activites which are recommended for continuation is given in the Land Use Activity section, however it must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Activity For Area Number 6 — SANBORN SITE

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing operation be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	Not applicable
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral extraction/exploration be permitted.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	Roads required for mineral exploration will be considered on a case by case basis.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No commercial harvesting potential.
Urban Development		x	

7. ALLAN AND ZADI LAKE AREA

a. Area Description

This area includes the shoreline (120 metres) of the Opasatika River north of Highway Number 11 up to and including Allan and Zadi Lakes. The Opasatika River, which presently provides the only access to these lakes is located approximately 30 kilometres west of the Town of Kapuskasing. Public and private recreation are the primary activities in this area. Development includes an official access point at Highway Number 11, 17 remote cottages, three private summer cottage lots and two trapper's cabins. The Zadi Lake Dam, belonging to Ontario Hydro, regulates water levels in this area.

b. Land Use Intent

Public recreation will be the major priority in this area. The intent is to provide a suitable recreational environment for existing remote cottaging, fishing and other recreational opportunites. This 120 metre shoreline area will continue to be managed primarily for recreation objectives. All activities will ensure protective measures for significant natural and cultural features. Known sites include an historic graveyard on Allan Lake (relative significance unknown).

c. Land Use Activity For Area Number 7 — ALLAN AND ZADI LAKE AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	Aggregate pits will not be permitted within 120 metres of the shoreline of the Opasatika River and Allan and Zadi Lakes.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	Additional Crown cottage lots will not be permitted on these lakes.
Crown Land Recreation	x		The official access point at Highway Number 11 on the Opasatika River will be maintained. Official access will not be developed elsewhere in the area and the development of unofficial access to these lakes will be discouraged.
Forestry	x		Harvesting will occur primarily north of the lakes and east of the Opasatika River. Modified forest management will be practiced in shoreline areas to protect cultural resources, recreational objectives and fish and wildlife habitat.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. On unpatented mining claims, the Ministry may reserve to the Crown the surface rights not exceeding 120 metres in width from the high water mark of Allan Lake, Zadi Lake and the Opasatika River, but this does not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads		x	All-weather road access construction is presently ongoing. (The Neely and Pearce Haul roads will connect north of the lakes). Road construction will be discouraged within 120 metres of the lakes.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		The warm water fisheries will be maintained and if possible enhanced.
Tourism		x	Further Crown land disposition will not be considered.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to increase the harvest to quota levels. New trapper's cabins will be encouraged to locate outside of shoreline areas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No commercial harvesting potential.
Urban Development		x	

8. SAGANASH-KEENOA LAKE AREA

a. Area Description

This area includes five warm water lakes - (Saganash, Keenoa, Esmee, Shack and Pratt) - located approximately 50 kilometres south of the Town of Kapuskasing. Access to the area is provided by the Chain of Lakes road and/or Swanson Road. At present, there is road access only to Keenoa Lake.

Remote cottaging and low intensity uses such as hunting, fishing and camping are the major recreational activities within this area.

Development includes 15 remote cottages, 18 recreation camps, 3 commercial outpost camps, one official access point on Keenoa Lake where camping is permitted, one control dam and two aggregate pits.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use in this area will be recreation. A mix of public recreation, cottaging and commercial tourism will be encouraged. Road access will not be developed to Saganash Lake. Forest management and mineral exploration will also be priorities outside of shoreline areas.

Modified forest management will be practiced in shoreline areas to protect the recreational environment and significant fish and wildlife habitats. All activities will ensure protective measures for significant natural and cultural features. Known sites include numerous pickerel spawning areas and a great blue heron rookery on Saganash Lake.

c. Land Use Activity For Area Number 8 — SAGANASH - KEENOA LAKE AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Aggregate pits will not be permitted within 120 metres of the lakes.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial fishing for non-game species will be considered.
Cottaging	x		Lake development plans for Keenoa, Esmee, Shack and Pratt will be revised to provide additional cottage lots. Additional remote cottages will be developed on Saganash Lake.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Access facilities on Keenoa Lake will be maintained however, camping at the access point will be phased out following cottage development. The need for additional facilities in the area will be identified in lake plans. Access points and road access will be considered for Shack, Pratt and Esmee Lakes.
Forestry	x		Most of the area has been harvested. Forest management activity over the next 20 years will be aimed at the maintenance and protection of forest regeneration. Modified forest management will be practiced within 120 metres of the five lakes in this area.
Hunting	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. On unpatented mining claims, the Ministry may reserve to the Crown the surface rights not exceeding 120 metres in width from the high water mark of Saganash, Keenoa, Esmee, Shack and Pratt lakes, but this does not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		Road access will not be constructed to Saganash Lake. The need for road access to the remaining lakes in the area will be identified through the lake planning program.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Saganash Lake will be a warm water fisheries management priority.
Tourism		x	The existing level of tourism use in this area will continue. Crown land will not be disposed of for new outpost camps or lodges.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to increase the harvest to quota levels. Trapper's cabins will be encouraged to locate outside of shoreline areas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No commercial harvesting potential.
Urban Development		x	

9. OPASATIKA LAKE COMPLEX

a. Area Description

This area encompasses the shoreline (120 metres) around seven waterbodies. They include the following adjoining lakes - Rufus, Penelton, Opasatika, Usnac and Inlet. Rice Lake and Little Rice Lake are also included in this policy area.

The area is located approximately 100 kilometres southwest of the Town of Kapuskasing. Access is provided by the Fergus Road and the Cargill-Bourinot Roads.

This complex of lakes makes an important contribution to public recreation opportunities in the District. Activities include fishing, hunting, boating and camping. Commercial tourism and cottaging are also major activities. Development is concentrated on Rufus Lake and includes a commercial lodge and marina, an official access point, 12 remote cottages and a Ministry fire tower cabin. Development elsewhere in the lake complex is limited and includes a company guest camp, one remote cottage and a trapper's cabin. A concrete weir north of Rufus Lake controls water levels. The area is entirely within the boundaries of the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company Forest Management Agreement.

b. Land Use Intent

This lake complex will continue to be one of the District's major warm water fisheries priorities and will be managed for this objective. Cottaging and commercial tourism are also priorities that will be managed consistent with fisheries objectives.

Modified forest management will be practiced in shoreline areas to protect significant natural and cultural features and the recreational environment. All activities will ensure protective measures for a bald eagle's nest, numerous pickerel spawning areas and a waterfowl staging area. Further mechanisms for protecting two regionally significant historical sites relating to the fur trade will be sought.

c. Land Use Activity For Area Number 9 — OPASATIKA LAKE COMPLEX

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	Aggregate pits will not be permitted within 120 metres of the lakes within the area.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial fishing for non-game species will be considered.
Cottaging	x		Additional Crown cottage lots will be developed in this area except on Rice Lake. Development proposals will be designed so as not to compromise fisheries management objectives.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Expansion of the access point program will be encouraged where fisheries management and commercial tourism objectives will not be compromised. The development of unofficial access to these lakes will be discouraged.
Forestry	x		Timber extraction is ongoing outside of shoreline areas primarily to the south and west of the policy area. Modified forest management techniques will be practiced within 120 metres of the lakes in this area.
Hunting	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. On unpatented mining claims, the Ministry may reserve to the Crown the surface rights not exceeding 120 metres in width from the high water mark on the six lakes in the areas, but this does not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		Road access for timber harvesting is forecasted in the southern portion of the policy area. All roads will be managed in accordance with the access road policy, particularily in the vicinity of the identified tourism lake (Rice Lake).
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		This lake complex will be one of the District's major fisheries management priorities.
Tourism	x		One additional commercial outpost camp site will be disposed of on Rice Lake. Throughout the remainder of the lake complex the development of additional facilities will be based on resource capabilities. Proposals for commercial undertakings supported by other means (i.c. service oriented facilites, winter recreation activities) will be considered.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to increase the harvest to quota levels. Trapper's cabins will be encouraged to locate outside of shoreline areas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Commercial harvesting potential is unknown.
Urban Development		x	

10. PEARCE LAKE AREA

a. Area Description

This area includes four warm water lakes — (Pearce, Owlet, Ghost and Bovril) — located approximately 35 kilometres north of the Town of Kapuskasing via the Fred Flatt Road. At present, access to the area is available to the public only during the winter months, however, this situation is expected to change by April 1985.

Present activity in the area relates primarily to the forest industry. Harvesting and regeneration activities are ongoing.

Owing to a lack of public access, recreational activities have primarily been limited to winter angling. Development includes one remote cottage.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use in this area will be cottaging and public recreation. Extraction activities (i.e forestry, mining) are priorities outside of shoreline areas. Resource management plans will contain guidelines for the protection of significant features (i.e. fish and wildlife habitat and recreational features.)

c. Land Use Activity For Area Number 10 — PEARCE LAKE AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Aggregate pits will not be permitted within 120 metres of the lakes.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Cottage lots will be disposed of in this policy area. The approved lake development plan identifies the potential for up to ten remote shoreline cottage lots.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreation activities will expand in this area (i.e. camping, fishing, canoeing).
Forestry	x		Most of the area has been harvested. Forest management activity over the next 20 years will be aimed at the maintenance and protection of forest regeneration. Modified forest management will be practiced within 120 metres of the four lakes in this area.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance on unpatented mining claims, the Ministry may reserve the surface rights not exceeding 120 metres in width from the high water mark of Pearce, Owlet, Ghost and Bovril Lakes but this does not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights.
Provincial Park		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads	x		Should the need for new roads arise, proposals affecting shoreline areas will be reviewed for their compatability with cottaging and public recreation objectives. Public use of the Fred Flatt Road system will be permitted by April 1985.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism		x	Crown land will not be disposed of for new outpost camps or lodges.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to increase the harvest to quota levels. Trapper's cabins will be encouraged to locate outside of shoreline area.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No commercial harvesting potential.
Urban Development		x	

11. BOYLE LAKE AREA

a. Area Description

This area represents a watershed unit containing significant cold water (trout) habitat. It encompasses a series of cold water esker lakes and trout creeks (i.e. Boyle Lake, Mowbray, Bradley, Cosens and Boyle Creeks.) Road access to most of the area has not been constructed yet. Forestry is the primary activity in the area. Mineral potential is low. The esker in Guilfoyle and Boyle Townships is an extension of the Fred Flatt Esker and contains high quality aggregate.

b. Land Use Intent

Extraction activities (i.e. forestry, mining) are priorities in non-shoreline areas. Public recreation, particularily cold water angling, will be a priority in shoreline areas.

Resource management plans will contain guidelines for the protection of fish and wildlife and recreational values. Modified forest management will be practiced in selected area.

c. Land Use Activity for Area Number 11 — BOYLE LAKE AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Aggregate pits will not be permitted within 60 metres of cold water lakes and streams.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	Cottage lots will not be developed in this area.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreation activities will expand in this area (i.e. fishing, camping, etc.). Proposals for public access and day-use facilities will be designed to meet fisheries management objectives.
Forestry	x		Timber extraction is forecasted primarily in Boyle and Bradley Townships. Maintenance and protection of forest regeneration will be ongoing. Modified forest management will be utilized within 60 metres of cold water lakes and streams.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of disturbance along the shoreline of cold water lakes and streams. On unpatented mining claims the Ministry may reserve to the Crown the surface rights not exceeding 60 metres in width from the high water mark of cold water lakes and streams, but this does not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads	x		The expansion of the Fred Flatt Road for timber extraction is forecasted for the near future primarily in Boyle Township. Roads will be encouraged to be located more than 60 metres from cold water shoreline areas. Public use of the road system will be encouraged commencing April 1985.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		This watershed unit will be a fisheries management priority area.
Tourism		x	The disposition of Crown land for outpost camps is not permitted. Proposals for commercial undertakings supported by means other than the harvesting of resources (i.e. winter recreation activities, etc.) is acceptable.
Trapping	x		Trapping will be encouraged to expand to quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No commercial harvesting potential.
Urban Development		x	

12. MAJOR RIVER CORRIDORS (KAPUSKASING-GROUNDHOG-MATTAGAMI)

a. Area Description

This area includes a corridor, 120 metres wide along both shorelines of the Kapuskasing, Groundhog and Mattagami Rivers. Small portions of the Groundhog and Mattagami are found in other policy areas. Only the Kapuskasing River from the Fred Flatt bridge north of Highway Number 11 is included in this area.

Public recreation is the major activity in this area. These rivers are designated provincial canoe routes and support other low intensity activities such as hunting, fishing, boating and camping.

The Groundhog and Mattagami traverse several areas of high and medium mineral potential. The extreme southern segment of the Groundhog travels through an area of high potential (gold, silver and base metals) in Poulett Township. The Groundhog joins the Mattagami in an area of medium potential where there are approximately 800 hectares of patented mining claims. In the north, the Mattagami travels through areas having both medium and high potential (lignite, kaolinite, fireclay and silica sand). Mineral exploration is ongoing in this area. Aggregate deposits are found at various locations along the corridor. A small segment of the Kapuskasing River dissects a high quality aggregate deposit in Teetzel and Pearce Township. Forest harvesting, regeneration and associated road construction are ongoing adjacent to much of this policy area.

Development within the river corridors includes a single outpost camp on the Groundhog (Poulett Township), 12 remote cottages, four trapper's cabins, three unofficial access points and one aggregate pit adjacent to the Groundhog River.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use in this area will be recreation. This will take the form of public recreation, cottaging and commerical tourism. Areas for cottage lot development, outpost camps and access facilities will be examined. Water storage for hydro electric power generation is also a significant priority. Structural development will be discouraged on hazard lands (i.e. flood plains). Modified forest management will be practiced to maintain recreational objectives. All activities will ensure protective measures for significant natural and cultural features. Known sites include an osprey nest at Whist Falls.

c. Land Use Activity For Area Number 12 — MAJOR RIVER CORRIDORS (KAPUSKASING - GROUNDHOG - MATTAGAMI)

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	Aggregate pits will not be permitted.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial fishing for non-game species will be considered.
Cottaging	x		Crown shoreline cottage lots will be proposed in a river recreational management plan.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Access points will not be constructed in the northern Mattagami River area. Recommendations regarding the development of other access points will be established in subsequent river management planning. Where it does not complement recreation objectives, the development of unofficial access will be discouraged.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Forestry	x		Harvesting and subsequent regeneration activities are ongoing or will occur adjacent to the river corridors primarily in the following townships - Griffin, Hicks, Stringer, MacVicar, Shackleton, Machin, Beardmore, Torrance, Hopkins, Clay and Harmon. Modified forest management will be practiced within 120 metres of the rivers in this area.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. On unpatented mining claims the Ministry may reserve the surface rights to the Crown, within 120 metres of the shoreline, but this does not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration rights.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks are proposed.
Roads	x		Proposals that complement recreation objectives will be encouraged.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		As discussed previously (see cottaging) subsequent river management planning will also determine the potential for outpost camp development.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to increase the harvest to quota levels. New trapper's cabins will be encouraged to locate outside of this area.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No commercial harvesting potential.
Urban Development		x	
Other (Hydraulic Power)	x		This Ministry will participate in any further hydraulic power studies undertaken in this area.

13. KAPUSKASING RESOURCE EXTRACTION AREA

a. Area Description

This area includes most of the Kapuskasing Administrative District.

The forest industry is the major user group in this area. Associated activities include harvesting, regeneration and road construction. Presently, there are timber commitments to 18 licensees from this land base.

Although there are no mines at the present time mineral exploration is an important ongoing activity in this area. The highest mineral potential in the area is the metavolcanic rock (gold, silver and base metals) in the southeast corner of the District and phosphate deposit in Cargill Township and the cretaceous sediments (containing deposits of lignite, kaolinite, fireclay and silica sand) that cover most of the northern portion of the District.

There is also, as yet, unexplored potential peat resources concentrated in the southeast corner of the District (Hick, Oke, Aitken Township) and scattered smaller accumulations throughout the central and southern portions of this area.

Ontario Hydro has identified three existing generating stations, on the Mattagami River, whose capacity may be increased. These include Little Long, Harmon and Kipling. The fourth generating station at Smoky Falls is owned and operated by the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company Limited.

Other industries in the area include commercial tourism (19 outpost camps) and the commercial fur industry. Recreational activities include low density cottaging development (approximately 40 cottages), camping, fishing, hunting and canoeing.

b. Land Use Intent

The extraction and use of natural resources are the primary uses and will be encouraged in this area. Management priorities include forest management, commercial fur management, mineral and aggregate programs. Water storage for hydro electric power generation is also a significant priority. It is also intended that the policies prescribed for this area continue to provide an environment where other resource uses such as public recreation (hunting, fishing, camping, etc.), commercial tourism and cottaging can take place with a minimum of conflict.

Roads will be managed primarily for resource extraction but in addition will maintain acceptable acceptable levels of angling, hunting, etc., and to minimize conflicts between various resource users, most notably between the commercial outpost camp operators and the forest industry.

Resource management plans in the area will contain guidelines for the protection of significant recreational values, historical sites and fish and wildlife habitat.

Modified forest management will be encouraged in shoreline areas. All activities will undertake protective measures for significant natural and cultural values. The following is meant to provide a summary of the categories and locations of various known features:

- Significant Wildlife Habitat - moose concentration areas, aquatic feeding areas, calving areas; caribou concentration areas.
- Significant Fish Habitat - numerous pickerel spawning areas; cold water (trout) lakes and rivers including Camp Lake, Wakusimi River, Nat River, Magladery Creek, Fire River, Friday Creek, Mulvey Creek, Smith Lake, Baker Lake, #68 and #69 Lakes (Howells Township), Overhill Lake, Five Pines Lake, a series of esker lakes in Pearce and Guilfoyle Township.
- Significant Ecosystems - Hicks Township Bog, Brunswick Lake - Drumlinoid Till, Howells Township End Moraine, Emerson-Hamlet Beach Ridges.
- Recreational Features - numerous scenic waterfalls on the Kapuskasing River, Opasatika Canyon (Guilfoyle Township), Indian Sign Falls (Boyle Township).

c. Land Use Activity for Area Number 13 — KAPUSKASING RESOURCE EXTRACTION AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		The development of aggregate resources will be encouraged. Generally, extraction will not be permitted in shoreline areas or within 120 metres of identified outpost camp lakes. Rehabilitation of depleted or abandoned pits will be required.
Agriculture		x	Crown land will be disposed of in this area only to facilitate expansion of existing adjacent farms.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	Further Crown shoreline cottage lots will not be developed on the lakes in this area except on Bennet Lake where shoreline cottaging is proposed. Inland remote cottaging is a permitted use in this area, where it does not conflict with extraction activities.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land access will increase only through expansion of the forest access road system. Further access points may be provided as the need arises.
Forestry	x		Harvesting and subsequent forest management will be encouraged throughout the Kapuskasing Management Unit and the Gorden Cosen Forest. Recommendations regarding harvesting activities in the Opasatika Management Unit will be made in a subsequent management plan. Approved operating plans will contain specific guidelines for the protection of other values.
Hunting	x		Habitat management plans may be formulated for high wildlife value areas to enhance or maintain wildlife population levels.
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. The Ministry may reserve to the Crown, the surface right on unpatented mining claims not exceeding 120 metres in width from the high water mark of imortant cold water fisheries and designated lakes. Operating guidelines will be reflected in land tenure documents and permits.
Provincial Parks		x	No provincial parks proposed.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads	x		Plans to access the southern and northern townships within the Gorden Cosen Forest are forecasted. Briefly, these will be extensions to the Cargill, Chain of Lakes, Shackleton and Fred Flatt Roads. Extensions to the Pearce and Neely haul roads are presently ongoing. Plans to access timber in the Opasatika Management Unit will depend on the recommendations of the forest management plan and subsequent operating plans. All roads will be managed according to the access roads policy, particularly identified tourism lakes. Any roads proposed in the northeast portion of this area will be designed to minimize the impact on critical caribou habitat.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Existing commercial tourism operations will be encouraged on the following identified lakes: Aitken and Lower Aitken, Clay, Dumbell, Eleanor, Guilfoyle, Hillmer, Martison, McLeister, Mons, Neshin, Nonigose, Oke, Radisson and Wanzatika. Two additional outpost camps (one on each lake) will be disposed of on the following identified lakes: Buchanan and Manning.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to increase the harvest to quota levels.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No commercial harvesting potential.
Urban Development		x	
Other (Hydraulic Power)	x		The Ministry will participate in any further hydraulic power studies undertaken on the Mattagami River.

E: application

1. METHODS OF APPLICATION

Application of the *Kapuskasing District Land Use Guidelines* will be accomplished through the regular programs and activities of the Ministry, such as:

- the planning and approval of specific Ministry development projects;
- the input to, and review of, municipal official plans, zoning by-laws, amendments, plans, of subdivision, consent applications and zoning orders under the *Planning Act;*
- the review of specific development proposals by other proponents on both Crown and private land;
- the selective application of restricted area orders, under the *Public Lands Act*, in areas without municipal organization;
- through specific conditions, i.e., roads and modified management area guidelines, incorporated in permits, licences, leases, easements, etc., issued under the authority of various provincial acts, i.e. — the *Public Lands Act*, the *Mining Act.*, the *Crown Timber Act*, etc.;
- liaison and co-operation with other government Ministries and agencies, such as the Ministries of Transportation and Communications, Environment, Tourism and Recreation, Northern Affairs, Municipal Affairs and Housing and Conservation Authorities; and
- education and extention programs with private land owners, municipalities and interest groups.

It is not intended that all targets be achieved immediately. The intent is to aim for that level of achievement over the next 20 years.

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS

Ministry land use guidelines essentially indicate where certain activities might be carried out on Crown land and under what general conditions. Resource management plans, i.e., forest management and operating plans, indicate how a specific activity will be carried out in the specified area and how other land uses will be considered.

All Ministry resource management plans must have due regard for the intent of the approved *Kapuskasing District land Use Guidelines.*

3. MUNICIPAL PLANNING

The *Kapuskasing District Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The control of land use on private land in municipalities is exercised by municipalities or the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing under the authority of the *Planning Act.*

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, Conservation Authorities and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents. The *Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the municipal planning process.

Where the *Land Use Guidelines* indicate the Ministry wishes to try to influence particular land uses on private land in organized municipalities in order to work towards the achievement of Ministry objectives, this will be undertaken in consultation with municipal officials and private landowners. At this time the needs of other users will be taken into consideration.

There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed developments on private land, while in conformity with municipal planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations the Ministry will attempt to resolve the situation through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with Ministry of Natural Resources' policy.

In municipalities containing Crown land there could be situations where municipal planning documents may permit different land uses on Crown land than those that are indicated as acceptable on Crown land in the *Land Use Guidelines*. Where this happens, and it appears that a possible land use conflict might arise, the Ministry will consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act*.

4. OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

In addition to providing internal direction for the integration of Ministry programs, the *Kapuskasing District Land Use Guidelines* are also useful in highlighting to the public, other agencies and levels of government what the varied responsibilities of the Ministry of Natural Resources are and will serve as the basis for Ministry participation in the land use planning of others. The Ministry will work closely with other agencies and groups when carrying out its programs. In some instances other agencies may assist the Ministry with application of the *Land Use Guidelines*.

There will also be occasions where the Ministry and others, for example another government agency, will have different intentions for the same area. When such situations are identified, the Ministry will enter into negotiations with the other agency to arrive at an acceptable solution.

5. APPLICATION OF RESTRICTED AREA OR ZONING ORDERS

a. Under the *Public Lands Act*

In areas without municipal organization, the Ministry of Natural Resources may apply a restricted area order under the *Public Lands Act* to control land use on private land when it is considered that a specific use(s) would or may impact adversely on Ministry programs.

b. Under the *Planning Act*

In areas without municipal organization the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may apply a zoning order under the *Planning Act*. Such orders have a purpose and effect similar to zoning by-laws prepared by councils in organized municipalities.

In additional to the input to and review of these Orders, the Ministry of Natural Resources may request the imposition of an order by Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing or amendment to an existing Order.

APPENDICES

A: public consultation

This section outlines the opportunities the Ministry provided for the public to comment during the preparation of this document. The amount of response is also provided. Copies of all documentation received as well as copies of the Ministry's analysis of the comments are available for viewing at the District office or at the Ministry's public reading room at main office.

TABLE A - 1 OPEN HOUSE PRESENTATIONS
(as of November 1st 1982)

Phase	Date	Location	Attendance
Background	April 8, 1982	Kapuskasing	21
Options	June 12,1982	Kapuskasing	60
Options (Minister's Forum)	November 19, 1982	Timmins	150

TABLE A - 2 ADDITIONAL MEETINGS
(as of November 1st 1982)

Phase	Date	Group
Background	January 9, 1981	Kapuskasing District Advisory Committee
Background	May 12, 1981	Kapuskasing District Advisory Committee
Background	June 17,1981	Kapuskasing District Advisory Committee
Background	July 12, 1981	Kapuskasing District Advisory Committee
Background	February 22, 1982	Kapuskasing Resource Development Committee
Options	April 29, 1982	Kapuskasing District Advisory Committee
Options	May 31, 1982	Kapuskasing District Advisory Committee

TABLE A-3 PLANNING DOCUMENTS DISTRIBUTED
(as of November 1st 1982)

Phase	Number of Documents
Options (Newspaper Tabloid)	7,000 (6,000 tabloids appeared as a supplementary section to a local newspaper)

TABLE A - 4 TYPE OF INPUT RECEIVED (OPTION TABLOID)
(as of November 1st 1982)

Type	Number of Responses Received
Letters	41
Brief	2
Meeting Minutes	6
Comment Sheets	29
Memos of Conversations	18
TOTAL	96

TABLE A-5 INPUT TO OPTIONS BY ORIGIN AND REPRESENTATIVE CATEGORY
(as of November 1st 1982)

	DISTRICT PLANNING AREA	NORTHEASTERN PLANNING REGION	PROVINCIAL	OTHER	TOTAL
Members of Parliament					
Advisory Committee	8				8
Agricultural Industry					
Anglers & Hunters Association		1			1
Commercial Fishing Industry					
Conservation Authorities					
Environmental/Parks Association			8		8
Forest Industry	1				1
Government Agencies (including Ontario Hydro)		4	4		8
Individuals	35	2	23	2	62
Mining Industry			2		2
Municipalities	3				3
Native Organizations					
Tourist Industry	1				1
Trapping Industry	2				2
Other (non- aligned groups)					
TOTAL	50	7	37	2	96

B: rationale for the designation of prime lake trout lakes

Lake trout, more than any other species of fish native to Ontario, symbolizes the dilemma posed by the effects of civilization and society's desire to preserve a highly valued species. This concern is the result of a combination of five major factors:

1. the small number of lakes containing lake trout in Ontario and the world (less than 1 percent of the lakes in Ontario contain lake trout)
2. the biological limitation of the species
3. the vulnerability to exploitation
4. the severity and low productivity of its habitat
5. its inability to adapt to and cope with a wide variety of stresses and changing environmental conditions.

The lake trout lakes in the Kapuskasing District have been evaluated and classified according to their ability to produce amd maintain a lake trout population. Type A lakes contain excellent populations of naturally reproducing lake trout. On Type A1 Lakes the Crown has retained ownership and therefore control of the shorelines. These lakes will be managed exclusively for lake trout. No additional access or development will be permitted. Type A2 lakes have some private shoreline development. These lakes will be managed for lake trout but consideration will be given to other objectives on a case by case basis. Development should be designed to have a minimal impact on the aquatic habitat, i.e. shoreline set-back, etc. Type B lakes contain either fair populations of naturally reproducing lake trout or excellent populations which are dependent upon stocking. On Type B1 Lakes the Crown has retained ownership and therefore control of the shoreline. These lakes will be managed exclusively for lake trout. No additional access or development will be permitted. Type B2 Lakes have some private shoreline development and will be managed similarly to A2 Lakes. Type C lakes contain poor lake trout populations. This is usually due to restrictive habitat conditions, i.e. summer oxygen depletion, etc. These lakes will be considered for other uses are required.

The only lake trout lake in Kapuskasing District (Baker Lake) has been classified as a Type C lake.

C: rationale for the identification of tourism lakes

This document identifies a number of lakes that the Ministry wishes to remain without roads in order to contribute to the Ministry's tourism objective.

The purpose to this identification is generally to provide the required resource base (usually fishing) in support of a commercial tourist operation. The lake must not have current road access and the fisheries potential must be able to support the commerical operation on a sustained yield basis.

There are currently twenty-two remote tourism establishments on nineteen lakes and rivers in this District. Fifteen of these waterbodies have been identified in the *Land Use Guidelines* as areas where the Ministry wishes to primarily promote a tourism objective. The road access and modified management area policies contained in Section II-B4 of this document will specifically apply to these waterbodies.

Another four waterbodies currently support outpost camps but have not been identified as remote tourism lakes. These lakes will be managed to meet a recreation objective only a portion of which will be tourism. In some cases road access in the vicinity of these waterbodies is already present and a trend towards public use has already been established.

The *Land Use Guidelines* also identify three lakes where the Ministry wishes to have remote tourism locations established. These lakes are Rice, Manning and Buchanan. In addition, the Ministry has identified the potential for additional outpost sites in Area Number 12, pending a further evaluation of the fisheries resource.

Other forms of tourism facilities, not dependent on resource harvesting (i.e. marinas, winter recreation facilities, etc.), will be considered in areas two, three, nine and eleven.

D: forest management agreements

The Ministry's forestry program is one of the major means of implementing the government's commitment to strong economic development in Ontario. The forest management agreements (FMA) were developed to ensure a productive forest land base in perpetuity for the long-term health of the forest products industry. As with parks system planning, there is a relationship between these agreements and the District planning process.

The Ministry undertook a review of the FMA process in 1981 which allowed it to make some technical adjustments. The review revealed that the processes used to deal with land use issues arising from FMA's are generally sound, and provided the opportunity to involve the public in the process.

Once land use guidelines are in place, they will provide the base from which FMA's will be developed. For those FMA's which were negotiated during 1982, prior to the completion of *Land Use Guidelines*, district staff initiated development of a general land use map covering the FMA area.

This land use map showed those areas of the existing licence where forestry operations will be generally permitted. They also indicate where, to ensure the continuing success of resource management programs, forestry operations may be restricted (e.g. caribou range), and where they may be prohibited (e.g. shoreline reserves along canoe routes).

The map was developed from direction provided by the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plans*, the information provided through the district planning process to date, and Ministry staff's general knowledge of the areas. It formed the basis of negotiation with the company for areas to be excluded from the FMA or subject to special management prescriptions.

The candidate FMA area, together with maps and relevant background data was made available for public review and comment. After public review and comment, if required, the Ministry and the company undertook any necessary revisions to the FMA area.

GLOSSARY

Back-Country Recreation
This includes canoe tripping and backpacking in remote areas, accessible only on foot, or by manually powered water craft.

Candidate Park
An area designated in Ministry of Natural Resources land use plans which is recommended for provincial park status.

Capability
The natural ability of an area to provide continuous opportunity for benefits under an assumed level of management.

Capacity
The upper limit to which an area of land, or water, may be used or developed without an undesirable change taking place in the environment. Also called carrying capacity.

Coldwater Habitat
Waterbodies having characteristics that support coldwater fish species, such as trout, whitefish, ciscoe.

Crown Land
All land (including land under water) held by the province, both land which has never been sold and land which hs been reacquired.

Earth Science Site
Public or private land where landforms of provincial interest have been identified.

Furbearers
Animals having commercially valuable pelts including beaver, mink, marten, otter, muskrat, fisher, fox, raccoon, wolf, lynx.

Goal
A general purpose to which the ministry aspires.

Hazard Land
Land, which because of its physical characteristics in combinaon with its location present a risk for its occupants including loss of life, property damage and social disruption (i.e. flooding).

Historical Park
A park area selected to represent the distinctive historical resources of the province in an open space setting, and protected for interpretive, educational and research purposes.

Integrated Resource Management
The co-ordination of resource management programs to ensure that conflicts are minimized and that management which would benefit several programs is encouraged. Integrated management encourages multiple use, but recognizes that in some circumstances management of areas for a single purpose may be necessary.

Lake Productivity
The rate of fish production in a waterbody determined largely by nutrient and energy inputs and exploitation levels.

Land Use Guidelines
A document which displays direction concerning the use of land and water in a defined area. It identifies where and how the ministry intends to achieve its objectives in a specific district through the use of Crown land and through influencing the use of private land.

Land Use Planning
A process which culminates in a direction regarding the use of land.

Life Science Site
Public or private land where a natural habitat of provincial interest has been identified.

Management
The judicious use of means to achieve ends. Management may have various levels of intensity.

Mining Rights
The right to work the ores, and minerals on or under any land. These may be granted separately from surface rights.

Multiple Use
A resource management or planning concept applied to very large areas to indicate that all basic uses are accommodated. Typically, two or more uses may occur on the same general area at the same time or in sequence.

Objective
A quantificable end result to be achieved.

Operational Plan
A part of a resource management plan stating the extent (includes human and financial resources) of all work of any nature to be carried out during one or more years of the management period.

Opportunity
A measure of recreation supply. It is used to describe the number of times a resource or facility can be used (occasions of use) in a given time period. An opportunity is considered not to be greater than one day.

Optimum Sustainable Yield
The concept refers to the maximum level of resource harvest which can be sustained on a long-term basis without causing detrimental effects on the resource basis.

Policy
A decision concerning the objectives to be achieved and the means of achieving them.

Program
An activity undertaken by the ministry to provide a service or manage a particular resource.

Resource Management
The contol and co-ordination of the use of resources to achieve specific ends. Commonly applied in particular to natural resources.

Resource Management Plan
A plan by which the policies, objectives and targets usually of an individual program (except in the case of an integrated resource management plan) are implemented for a specific resources.

Sequential Use
Where one use is followed by another in planned sequence.

Site District
A fairly large subdivision of a site region based on a characteristic pattern of climate and landform features.

Site Region
An area of land within which the response of vegetation to the features of landform follow a consistent pattern. Each specific type of land (defined in terms of relief, soil, texture, depth and drainage) within a specific site region has its characteristic plant succession.

Site Type
A lower order subdivision of a site region based on the interaction of microclimate, substrate and moisture regime. A characteristic association of plant species will develop on an individual site type within a specific site region. The number of site types also varies from site region to site region.

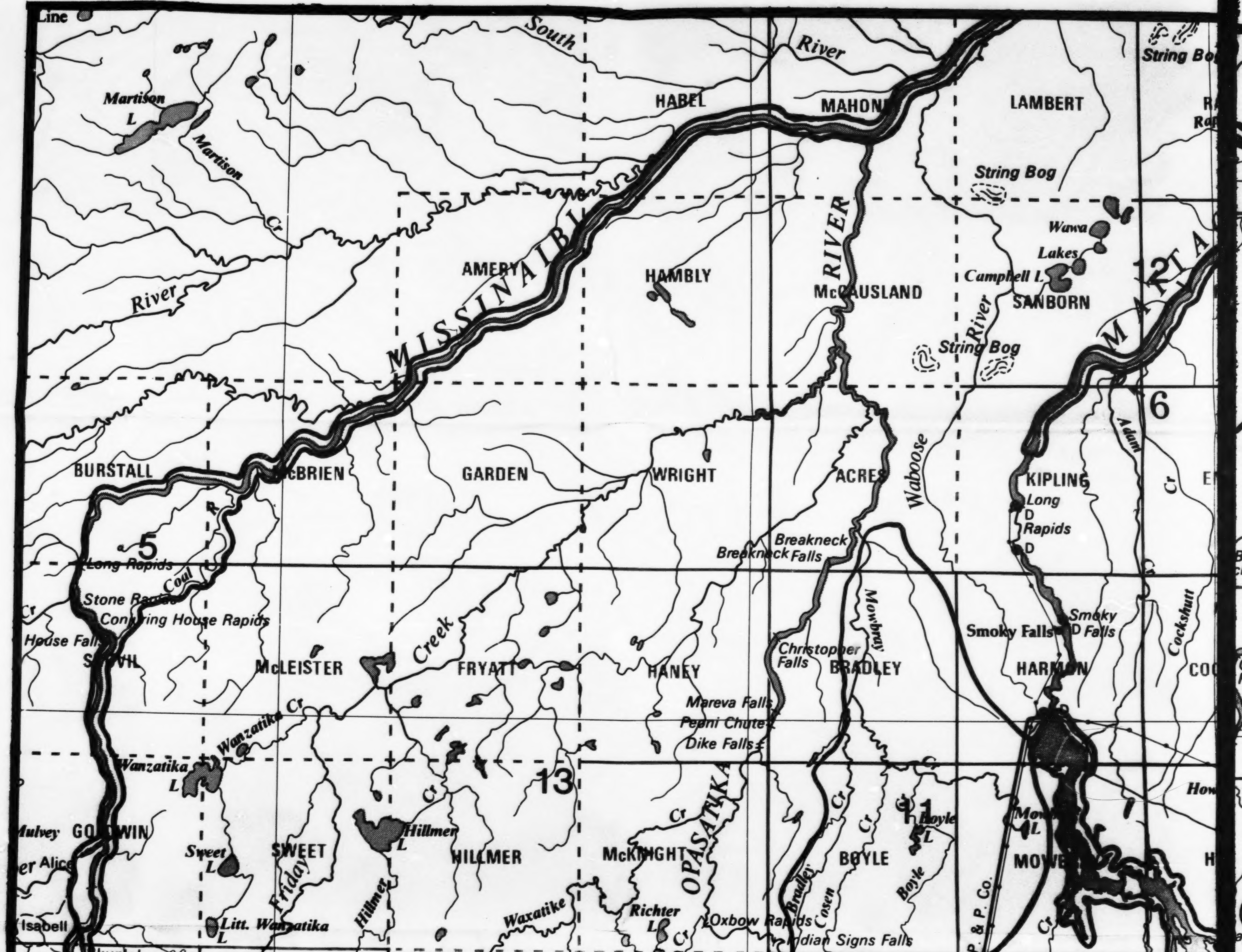
Sport Fish
For the purpose of this document sport fish are the top predator species sought after by anglers.

Strategy
Planned actions or measures to achieve a desired end.

Surface Rights
All right in land, other than mining rights, including sand and gravel deposits.

Target
A quantified end to be achieved or completed by a specific date.

Work Plan
A plan prepared annually which defines what management activities are to be undertaken for that year.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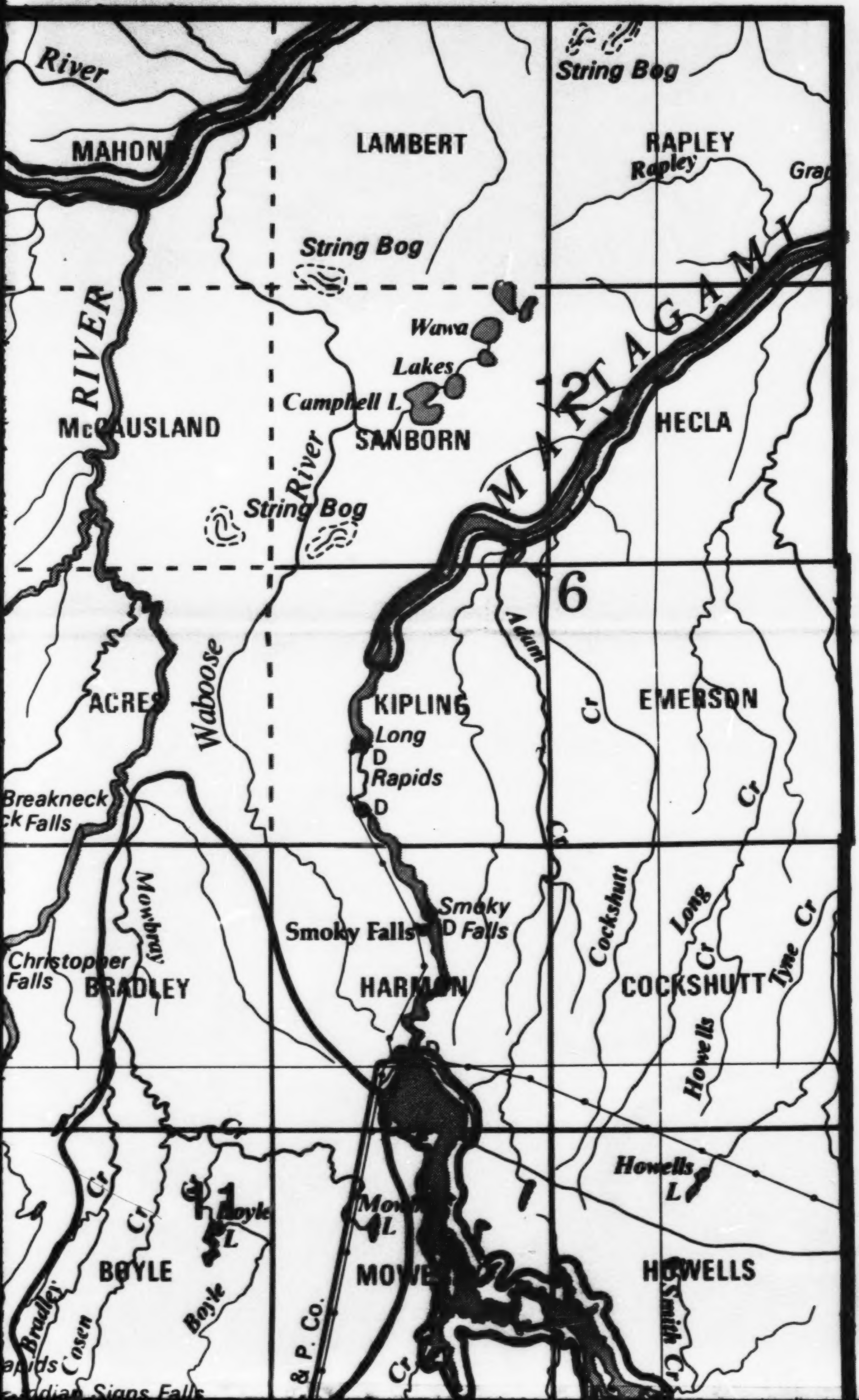
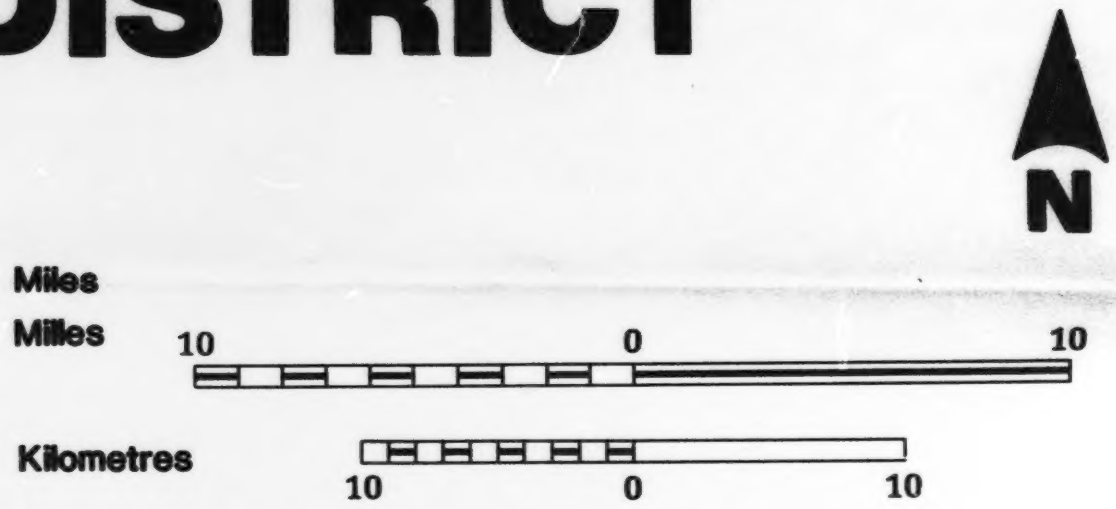
River
BURSTALL
McBRIEN
GARDEN
WRIGHT
ACRES
Waboose
6
Adam
KIPLING
Long
D
Rapids
D
Cr
5
Long Rapids
Coal
Stone Rapids
Conjuring House Rapids
Cr
House Falls
SHEVIL
Breakneck
Breakneck Falls
Creek
McLEISTER
FRYATT
HANEY
Christopher
Falls
BRADLEY
Mowbray
Smoky Falls
Smoky
D Falls
HARMON
Cockshutt
COC
Mareva Falls
Penni Chute
Dike Falls
Wanzatika Cr
Wanzatika
Wanzatika
L
13
OPASATIKA
Cr
Cr
Cr
11
Boyle
L
How
Mulvey
GOODWIN
Sweet
L
SWEET
Friday
Hillmer
L
HILLMER
McKNIGHT
BOYLE
Mow
L
MOWB
Alice
Isabell
Litt. Wanzatika
L
Hillmer
Waxatike
Richter
L
Cr
Oxbow Rapids
Bradley
Cosen
Boyle
Indian Signs Falls
P. & P. Co.
Cr
H


River
MAHONE
LAMBERT
String Bog
RAPLEY
Rapley
Gra
String Bog
RIVER
Wawa
Lakes
Campbell L.
MATTAGAMI
12
McCAUSLAND
SANBORN
HECLA
River
String Bog
6
Adam
ACRES
Waboose
KIPLING
Long
D
Rapids
D
Cr
EMERSON
Cr
Breakneck
Falls
Mowbray
Cockshutt
Long
Smoky Falls
Smoky
D Falls
Christopher
Falls
BRADLEY
HARMON
COCKSHUTT
Tyne Cr
Cr
Howells
Cr
Howells
L
Cr
Cr
1
Boyle
L
Mowbray
L
BOYLE
MOWBRAY
HOWELLS
Bradley
Cosen
Boyle
& P. Co.
Smith
Cr
Cr
Rapids
Indian Signs Falls

DISTRICT DE KAPUSKASING DISTRICT


N
Miles
Milles
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Kilometres
10
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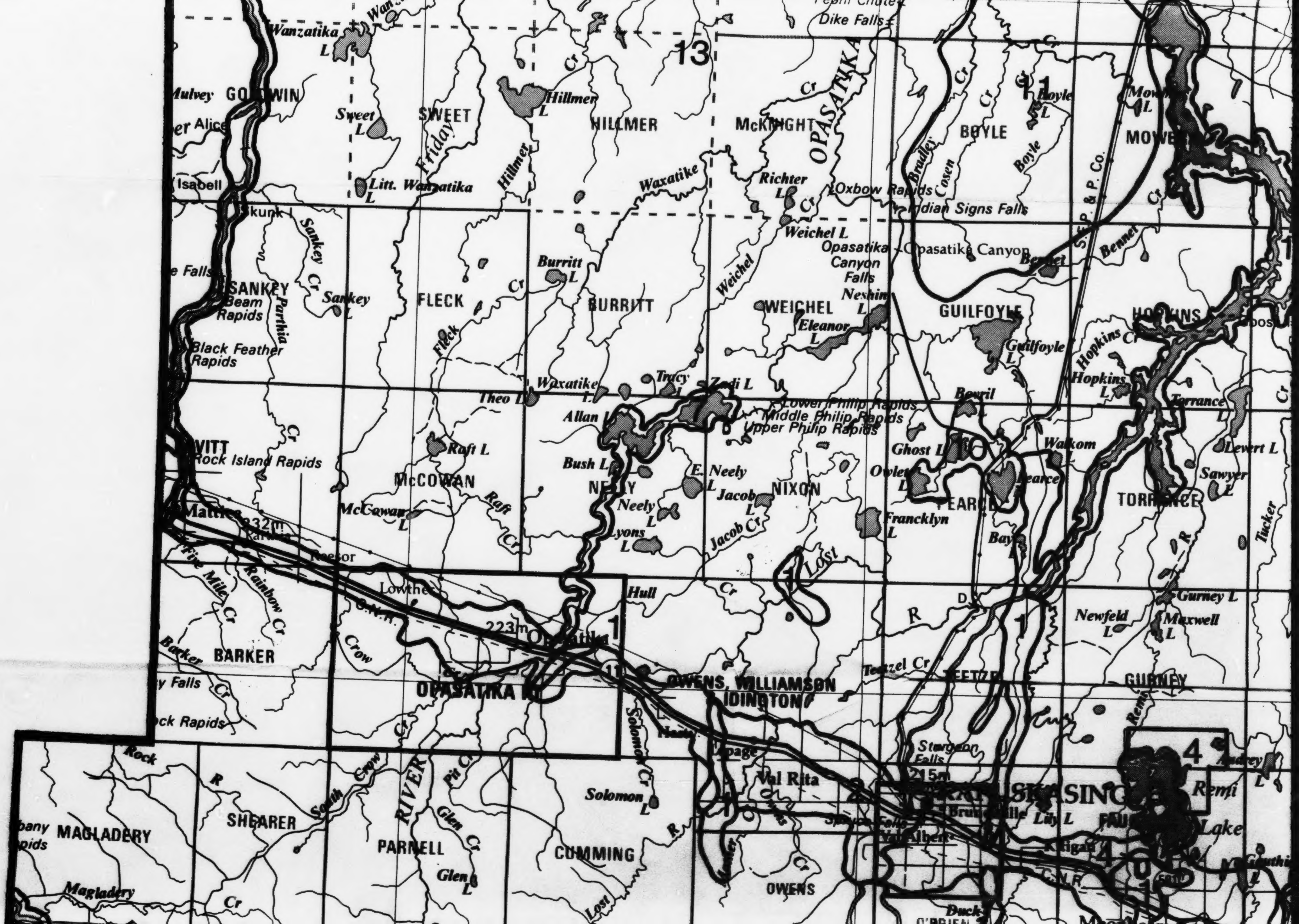
10

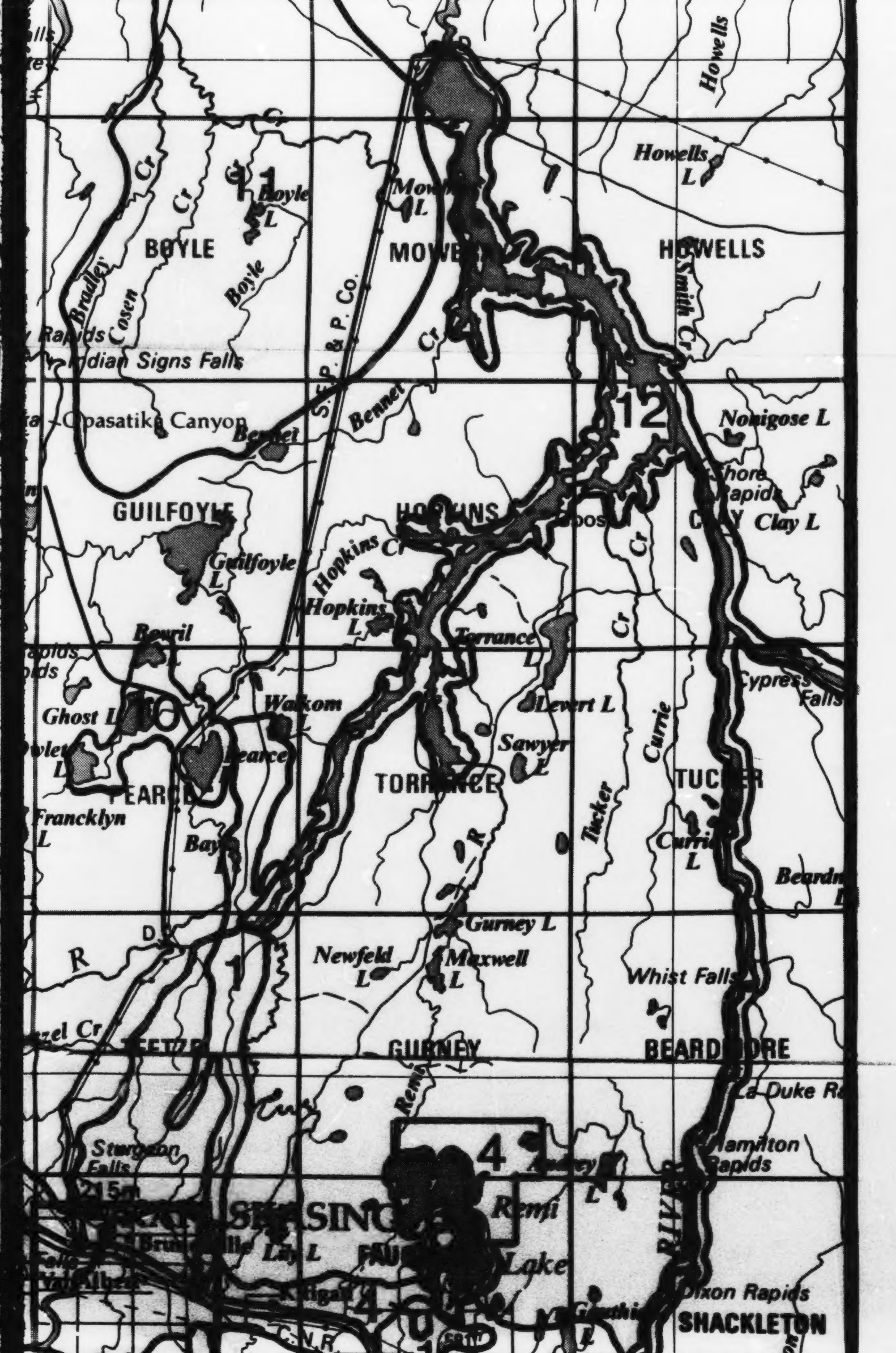
MAP/CARTE 3

AREA DESIGNATION

DÉSIGNATION DES ZONES

APRIL / AVRIL 1983


Dike Falls
13
Wanzatika L
Mulvey
GODWIN
Alice
Sweet L
SWEET
Friday
Hillmer L
HILLMER
McKNIGHT
OPASATIKA
Cr
BOYLE
Boyle L
Boyle
Cosen
Bradley
Mowe L
MOWE
Isabell
Litt. Wanzatika L
Hillmer
Waxatike
Richter L
Oxbow Rapids
Indian Signs Falls
S.F.P. & P. Co.
Skunk L
Sankey Cr
Weichel L
Opasatika Canyon Falls
Opasatika Canyon
Bennet
Bennet
Falls
SANKEY
Beam Rapids
Parthia
Sankey L
FLECK
Fleck
Burritt L
BURRITT
Weichel
WEICHEL
Neshin L
Eleanor L
GUILFOYLE
Guilfoyle L
HOPKINS
Hopkins Cr
Hopkins L
Black Feather Rapids
Waxatike L
Theo L
Tracy L
Zadi L
Allan L
Lower Philip Rapids
Middle Philip Rapids
Upper Philip Rapids
Bovril
Terrance L
Rock Island Rapids
Raft L
Bush L
E. Neely L
Ghost L
10
Walkom L
Levert L
McCOWAN
NEELY
Jacob L
NIXON
Owlet L
Pearce L
Sawyer L
Mattice
232m
Neely L
PEARCE
TORRANCE
McCowan L
Raft Cr
Lyons L
Jacob Cr
Francklyn L
Bay L
Tucker
Reesor
Fire Mile Cr
Rainbow Cr
Lost
Lowther
Hull
Cr
Gurney L
C.N.R.
223m
Opasatika
1
D
R
Newfeld L
Maxwell L
Crow
Barker
BARKER
11
Teezel Cr
TEETZE
GURNEY
Falls Cr
OPASATIKA
OWENS, WILLIAMSON
IDINGTON
Remi
Rock Rapids
Solomon Cr
Hanlan
Sturgeon Falls
4
Audrey L
Rock
Page
215m
R
Val Rita
KAPUSKASING
South Crow
RIVER
Pit Cr
Solomon L
Remi Lake
Spruce Falls
Brunetville
Lily L
SHEARER
Glen Cr
Val Albert
Kilgan
Albany Rapids
MAGLADERY
PARNELL
CUMMING
Gauthier L
Glen L
OWENS
C.N.R.
Magladery
Cr
Lost
Duck
O'BRIEN


Howells
Howells L
Mowbray L
BOYLE
Boyle L
Boyle
Bradley
Cosen
Rapids
Indian Signs Falls
MOWBRAY
HOWELLS
Smith Cr
S.F.P. & P. Co.
Bennet
Opasatika Canyon
12
Nonigose L
Shore Rapids
Clay L
CLAY
GUILFOYLE
Guilfoyle L
HOPKINS
Hopkins Cr
Hopkins L
Bouril
Torrance L
Walkom L
Ghost L
10
Pearce L
PEARCE
Levert L
Sawyer L
Currie
Cypress Falls
TORRANCE
TUCKER
Francklyn L
Tucker
Currie L
Beardmore L
Gurney L
Newfeld L
Maxwell L
Whist Falls
1
Hazel Cr
GURNEY
BEARDMORE
La Duke Rapids
Sturgeon Falls
4
Audrey L
Hamilton Rapids
Renfi
KAPUSKASING
Lily L
Lake
Dixon Rapids
SHACKLETON
C.N.R.
RIVER
11

MAP/CARTE

AREA DESIGNATION

DÉSIGNATION DES ZONES

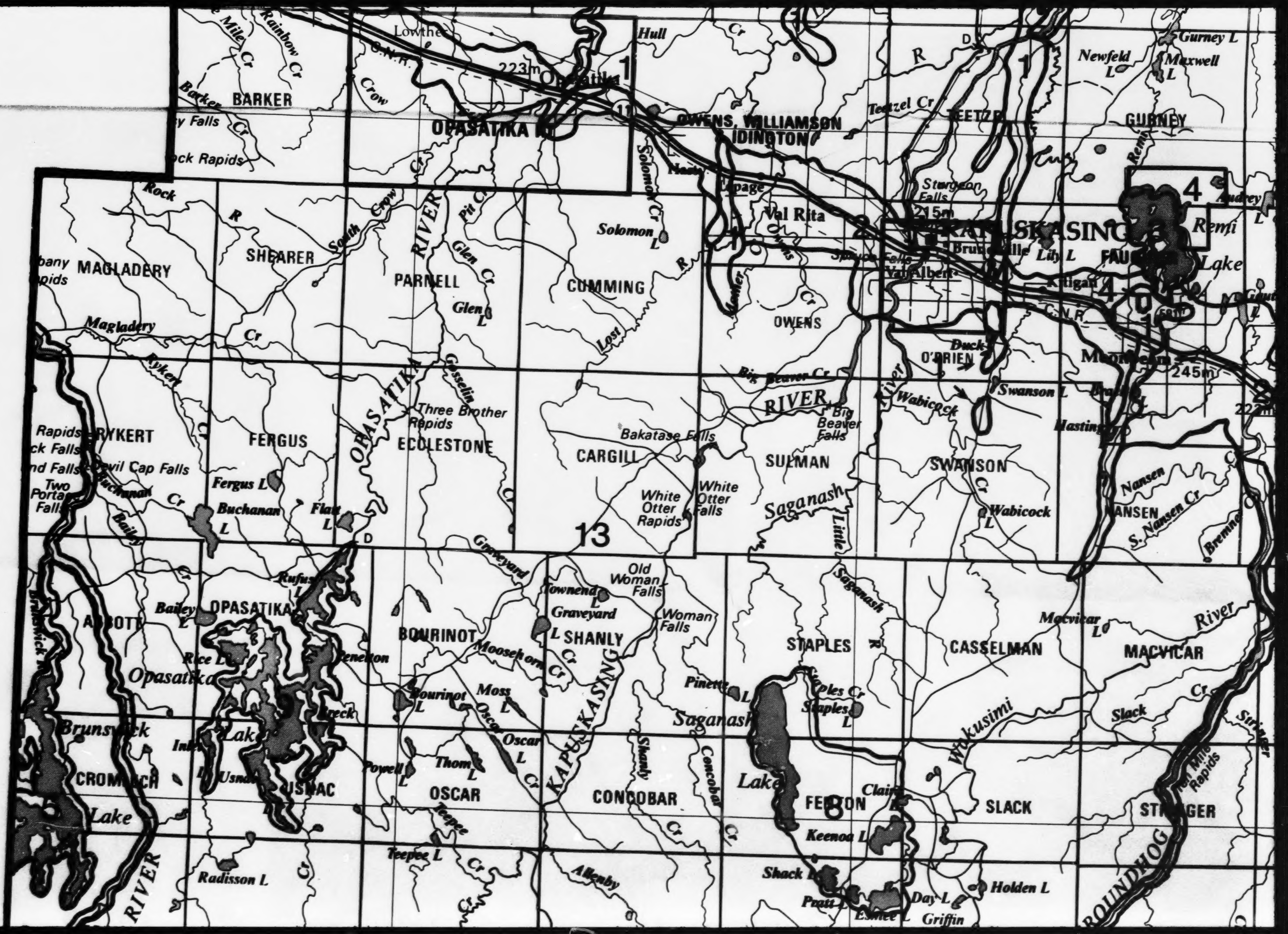
APRIL / AVRIL 1983

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

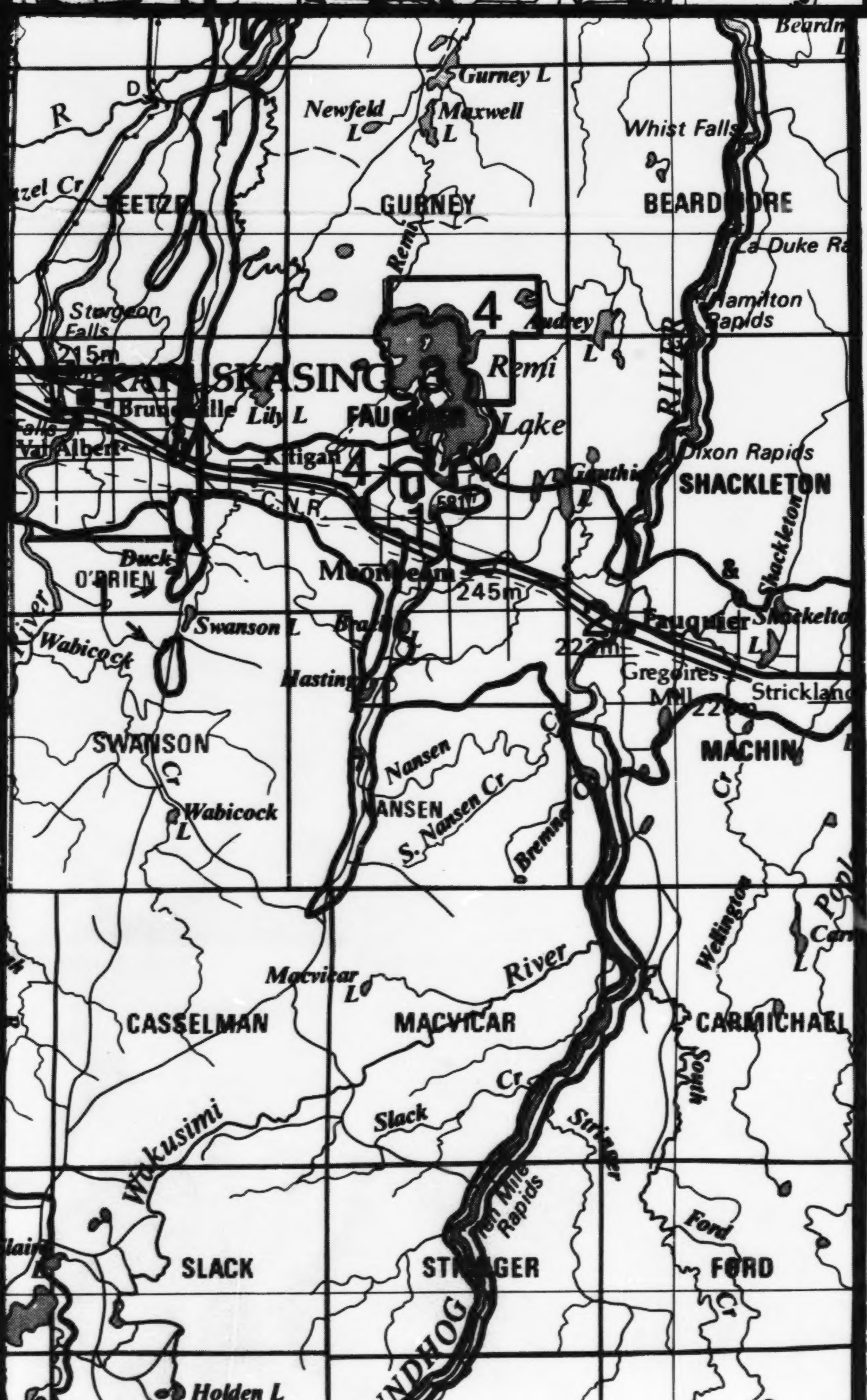
LEGEND/LÉGENDE

1 area reference number
numéro de référence régional

area boundary
limite régionale



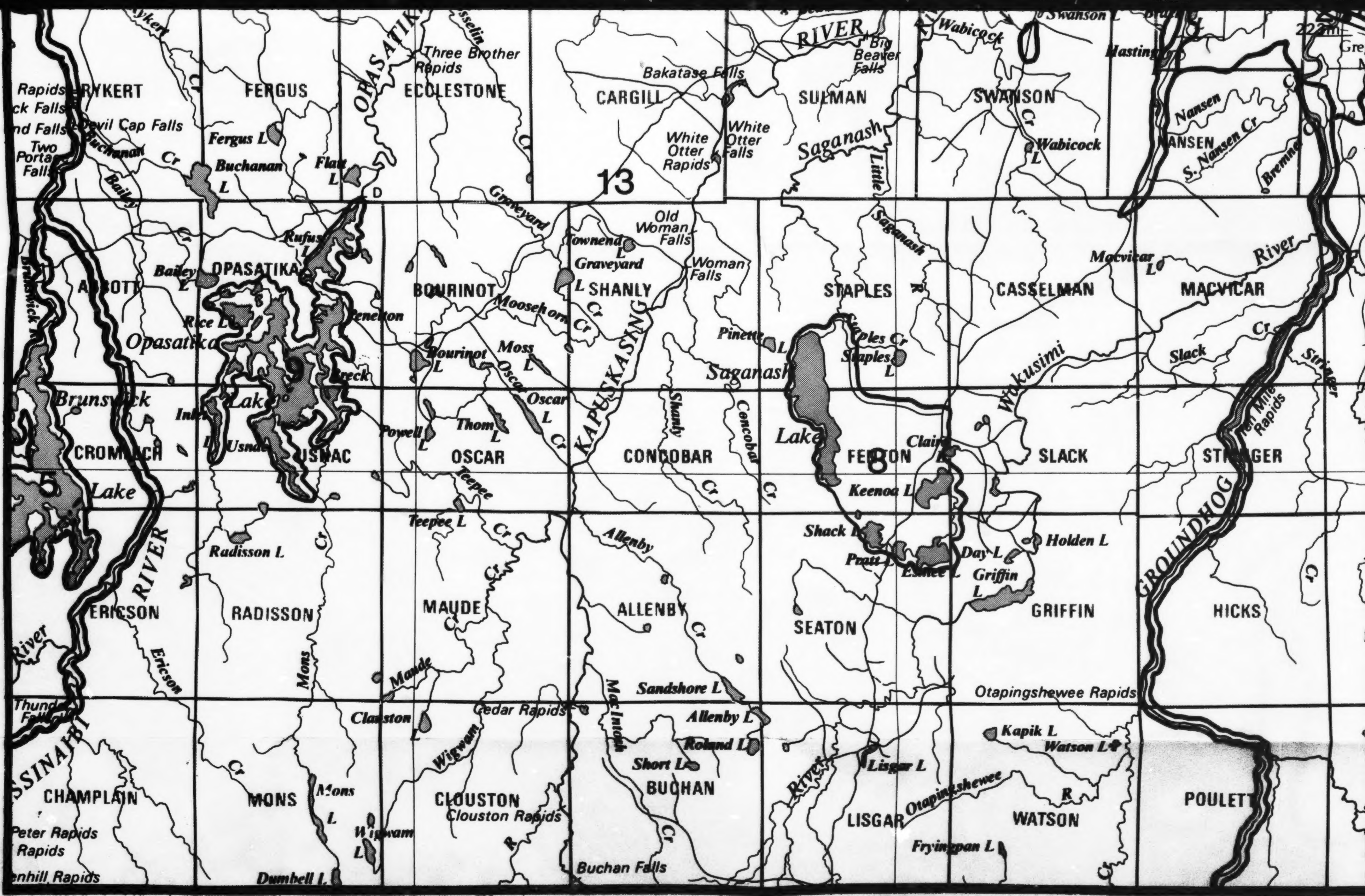
Rainbow Cr
Lowther
C.N.R.
223m
Opasatika
1
Hull
Cr
R
D
1
Newfeld L
Gurney L
Maxwell L
BARKER
Barker Cr
Crow
OPASATIKA
11
OWENS, WILLIAMSON
IDINGTON
Teetzel Cr
TEETZEL
GURNEY
Remi
Solomon Cr
Hasting
Lepage
Sturgeon Falls
215m
4
Audrey
Rock R
SHEARER
South Crow
RIVER
Pit Cr
Solomon L
R
Val Rita
2
KAPUSKASING
Remi
Lake
Spruce Falls
Brunetville
Lily L
FAUQUIER
Val Albert
Kilgour
4
MAGLADERY
PARNELL
Glen Cr
CUMMING
OWENS
Cr
C.N.R.
Magladery
Cr
Glen L
Lost
Duck L
O'BRIEN
Moonbeam
245m
Rykert
Gasselin
Big Beaver Cr
RIVER
Big Beaver Falls
Wabicock
Swanson L
Hastings
222m
Three Brother Rapids
RYKERT
FERGUS
OPASATIKA
ECCLESTONE
CARGILL
Bakatase Falls
SULMAN
SWANSON
Devil Cap Falls
Two Portage Falls
Buchanan
Cr
Fergus L
Buchanan L
Flat L
D
White Otter Rapids
White Otter Falls
Saganash
Little
Wabicock L
Nansen
NANSEN
S. Nansen Cr
Bremner
13
Graveyard
Old Woman Falls
Townend L
Rufus
Bailey L
OPASATIKA
ABBOTT
Rice L
Opasatika
BOURINOT
Graveyard L
SHANLY
Woman Falls
Saganash R
STAPLES
CASSELMAN
Macvicar L
MACVICAR
River
Mooseborn Cr
Moss L
Bourinot L
Oscar
Pinette L
Staples Cr
Staples L
Saganash
Wakusimi
Slack
Cr
Stringer
Brunswick
Lake
Inlet L
Breck
Oscar L
Thom L
Powell L
Usnac L
USNAC
CROMLACH
Lake
OSCAR
KAPUSKASING
Cr
CONCOBAR
Shanly
Concobar
Lake
FERGUSON
8
Clair L
SLACK
Ten Mile Rapids
STRINGER
Teepee
Cr
Cr
Keenoa L
RIVER
Radisson L
Teepee L
Cr
Allenby
Shack L
Pratt L
Day L
Holden L
Griffin
ROUNDHOG


Gurney L
Newfeld L
Maxwell L
Whist Falls
R
D
1
TEETZEL
GURNEY
BEARDMORE
La Duke Rapids
Remi
4
Audrey L
Hamilton Rapids
Sturgeon Falls
215m
KAPUSKASING
Brunetville
Lily L
FAUQUIER
Remi Lake
RIVER
Kitigan
4
0
1
581
Dixon Rapids
SHACKLETON
Gauthier L
C.N.R.
Duck L
O'BRIEN
Moonbeam
245m
Shackleton
Fauquier
Shackleton L
Swanson L
Wabicock
Hastings
222m
Gregoires Mill
220m
Strickland
SWANSON
MACHIN
Nansen
NANSEN
S. Nansen Cr
Bremner Cr
Wabicock L
Cr
Wellington
Macvicar L
River
CASSELMAN
MACVICAR
CARMICHAEL
Cr
Slack
Stringer
South
Wakusimi
Ten Mile Rapids
Ford
SLACK
STRINGER
FORD
Cr
GROUNDHOG
Holden L

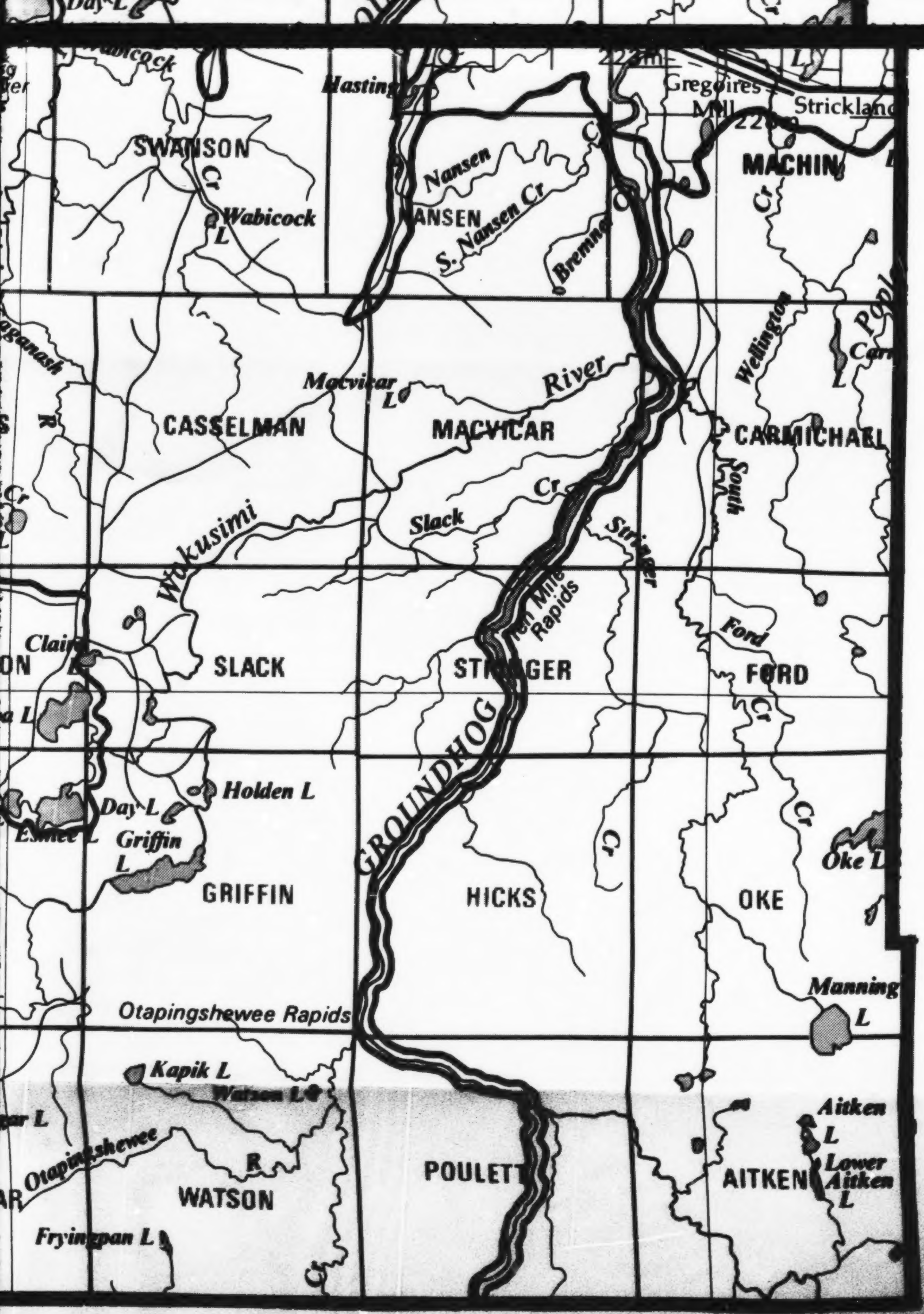
numéro de référence régional

area boundary

limite régionale



RYKERT
FERGUS
ECCLESTONE
CARGILL
SULMAN
SWANSON
NANSEN
OPASATIKA
Three Brother Rapids
Bakatase Falls
Big Beaver Falls
RIVER
Wabicock
Swanson L
Hastings
Devil Cap Falls
Two Portage Falls
Buchanan
Cr
Fergus L
Buchanan L
Flat L
White Otter Rapids
White Otter Falls
Saganash
Little
Wabicock L
Nansen
S. Nansen Cr
Bremner
13
D
Graveyard
Old Woman Falls
Townend L
Graveyard L
Woman Falls
Rufus L
Bailey L
ABBOTT
OPASATIKA
BOURINOT
SHANLY
STAPLES
CASSELMAN
MACVICAR
Macvicar L
River
Brunswick R
Rice L
Opasatika
Peneton
Moosehorn Cr
KAPUSKASING
Pinette L
Staples Cr
Staples L
Wakusimi
Slack
Stringer
Bourinot L
Moss L
9
Breck
Brunswick
Inlet
Lake
Oscar Cr
Oscar L
Saganash
Shanly
Concobar
Ten Mile Rapids
Powell L
Thom L
Usnac L
CROMBACH
USNAC
OSCAR
CONCOBAR
Lake
FENTON
8
Clair L
SLACK
STRINGER
5
Lake
Teepee
Teepee L
Keenoa L
Cr
Cr
Shack L
Pratt L
Esmee L
Day L
Holden L
Griffin L
Allenby
Radisson L
RIVER
GROUNDHOG
ERICSON
RADISSON
MAUDE
ALLENBY
SEATON
GRIFFIN
HICKS
River
Ericson
Mons
Maude
Sandshore L
MacIntosh
Otapingshewee Rapids
Thunder Falls
Clauston L
Cedar Rapids
Allenby L
Kapik L
Watson L
Roland L
Short L
Wigwam
River
Lisgar L
MISSINAIBI
CHAMPLAIN
MONS
Mons L
CLOUSTON
Clouston Rapids
BUCHAN
LISGAR
Otapingshewee
R
WATSON
POULETT
Peter Rapids
Rapids
Wigwam L
R
Fryingpan L
Greenhill Rapids
Dumbell L
Buchan Falls


Day L
Wabicock
Hastings
Gregoires Mill
Strickland
SWANSON
Cr
Wabicock L
Nansen
NANSEN
S. Nansen Cr
Bremner
MACHIN
Cr
Poplar
Wellington
Carr L
Macvicar L
River
CASSELMAN
MACVICAR
CARMICHAEL
South
Cr
Slack
Stringer
Wakusimi
Ten Mile Rapids
Ford
Clair
SLACK
STRINGER
FORD
Cr
Holden L
Day L
Griffin L
GROUNDHOG
Cr
Oke L
GRIFFIN
HICKS
OKE
Manning L
Otapingshewee Rapids
Kapik L
Watsen L
Otapingshewee
R
Aitken L
Lower Aitken L
POULETT
AITKEN
WATSON
Fryingpan L
Cr

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL